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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

LITERATURE

The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation. By Sir Charles Lyell. Illustrated by Woodcuts. (Murray.)

SEVERAL years ago a geologist ventured to hint that man was older than 6,000 years; the hints of that daring student have become the theory of many. Sir Charles Lyell's volume is an elaborate assault on the popular chronology, bringing the matter to this issue: either the scientific or the popular chronology must be wrong. The difference is not that of a few years or a few centuries, but one of thousands of years, possibly thousands of centuries. It is as well to begin with broad results, though Sir C. Lyell is cautious in bringing them to the front.

The question turns upon the amount of evidence and the correctness of the geological interpretations of it. If the evidence be scanty, or if its interpretation be fanciful, the popular chronology may be still defended: if it be abundant and well established, if the proofs be impregnable and the ordering of them unimpeachable, then the world must yield assent to them, however reluctant it may be to abandon a long-received view.

All the evidence which has come to light has been marshalled in this volume, where the most is made of it. It has here been commingled with a large mass of materials possessing little direct bearing upon the question at issue. The work is, in truth, a large treatise on Post-Tertiary Geology, having the date of the advent of man in view, but often hiding it by the interposition of rocks and formations and phenomena, which might have been much more briefly treated. Man himself is sometimes buried under piles of glaciers, erratic blocks, drifts, sands and sections. In fact, the volume appears to have been written to the subject rather than to have grown out of it. A great name has been employed to grace a great book, which certainly is acceptable to all who study geology; but no geologist will conceive that the evidences of the antiquity of man at present extend to 506 full pages. So large a structure of miscellaneous and sometimes heterogeneous materials occasionally seems to be defective in unity of design and in constructive symmetry.

Adverting as briefly as possible to the most significant of the evidences for human antiquity here collected, we observe that the occurrence of human bones with those of extinct animals in certain caves has been regarded as one of the strongest indications of man's great antiquity. Formerly it was concluded that the human bones and those of the animals with which they were intermixed, were not coeval. It was not imagined that men and mammoths were contemporaries. Of late years, however, convincing proofs have been obtained that remains of mammoths occur in undisturbed alluvium, so imbedded with works of human art, and sometimes with human bones, as to admit of no doubt that man and mammoths co-existed. The details of such evidence fill several pages in the present volume. Several Belgian caves were carefully examined by Dr. Schmerling in 1833. In one, at Engis, near Liège, he disinterred the remains of at least three human beings, and the skull of one of these was imbedded by the side of a mammoth's tooth. Another skull was buried five feet deep in a conglomerate in which the tooth of a rhinoceros, several bones of a horse and some of the reindeer occurred. In another cavern on the right bank of the Meuse, numerous bones of the

extremities of at least three human beings were intermingled with bones of extinct animals. Generally amongst these caverns, wherever human bones occurred, they were met with at all depths in the cave-mud and gravel, sometimes above and sometimes below those of the cave-bear, elephant, rhinoceros and hyena.

In 1860, Prof. Malaise extracted from a similar deposit in one of these caves, at the depth of two feet below the crust of stalagmite, three fragments of a human skull and two perfect lower jaws with teeth, all so associated with and so similar in condition to the bones of bears, large thick-skinned animals and ruminants, as to leave no doubt in his mind that man was contemporary with those animals.

In 1857, a fossil human skeleton was found in a cave in the Neanderthal Valley, near Düsseldorf. Probably the skeleton was complete, but only the larger bones were preserved by the discovering workmen. This human being was of the same, or perhaps of a more recent geological age than those whose remains were found by Dr. Schmerling in the caverns near Liège. The skull of this individual is remarkably ape-like, and its human connexion was once doubted. Some experienced zoologists, however, have pronounced in favour of its humanity, and one has declared that the individual to whom it belonged must have been distinguished by small cerebral development and uncommon strength of corporeal frame. Some anatomists have described it as the most brutal of all human skulls. Readers of all that is said in this volume concerning it, and who are unfavourable to the author's views, may be disposed to doubt its humanity, as being at least "not proven." On the other hand, "although in several respects it is more ape-like than any human skull previously discovered, it is in regard to its capacity by no means contemptible." In the diagram of this skull there is, doubtless, a nearer resemblance in its outline to the skull of a chimpanzee than has ever before been observed in any supposed human cranium. The previously mentioned skull, taken from the cave of Engis by Dr. Schmerling, approaches nearly to the highest or Caucasian type, and is inferred to be of greater antiquity.

Speculation respecting the antiquity of the human bones in the caverns near Liège can only proceed, first, upon the time required to allow of many species of carnivorous and herbivorous animals, which flourished in the cave period, becoming first scarce and then gradually extinct; and, secondly, upon the great number of centuries necessary for the change of the physical geography of the Liège district from its ancient to its present configuration. In the end, the author observes—"Although we may be unable to estimate the minimum of time required for the changes in physical geography above alluded to, we cannot fail to perceive that the duration of the period must have been very protracted, and that other ages of comparative inaction may have followed, separating the post-pliocene from the historical periods, and constituting an interval no less indefinite in its duration."

These human relics are as rare as interesting in the earlier or post-pliocene period. Dr. Schmerling found extinct mammalia and flint tools in forty-two Belgian caverns, but only discovered human bones in three or four. Other human relics may claim a line or two, and they are "the fossil man of Denise, and the fossil human bone of Natchez, on the Mississippi." The so-called "fossil man of Denise" combines the remains of more than one skeleton found in a volcanic breccia near the town of Le Puy-en-Velay, in Central France. The

bony fragments consist of a frontal and some other parts of the skull, including the upper jaw with teeth, both of an adult and young individual; also some vertebrae and other portions. All these are imbedded in a light, porous tuff, resembling materials ejected in several of the latest eruptions of Denise. But none of the bones penetrated into another part of the same specimen, which consists of a more compact rock, thinly laminated. Much doubt of the genuineness of this fossil has recently prevailed, and still more doubt respecting that of others from the same locality. Though Prometheus was punished for his attempt to make a man of clay, a dealer at Le Puy was paid for his attempts to make a fossil man, and the high price of "human fossils" is suspected of having advanced trade, if not science, at Le Puy. Suppose, however, a single specimen to be genuine, such as the one now in the Museum at Le Puy, what antiquity should we assign to it? Geologists have studied the formations closely, and it is inferred that the human being presumed to be fossilized may have lived nearly contemporaneously with the mammoth and rhinoceros, and was coeval with the last eruptions of Le Puy volcanoes. Thus, then, for reasons which Sir C. Lyell specifies, we obtain no greater antiquity than before. The skull is of the ordinary Caucasian or European type.

In the delta of the Mississippi, at Natchez, near New Orleans, a human skeleton is said to have been found buried under four cypress forests. In this case, no remains of extinct animals were found with it; but in another part of the basin of the Mississippi, a human bone, associated with bones of the mastodon and megalonyx, is supposed to have been washed out of a more ancient alluvial deposit. Nevertheless, Sir C. Lyell thinks "it is allowable to suspend our judgment as to the high antiquity of the fossil"; and, again, "Should future researches confirm the opinion that the Natchez man co-existed with the mastodon, it would not enhance the value of the geological evidence in favour of man's antiquity, but merely render the delta of the Mississippi available as a chronometer, by which the lapse of post-pliocene time could be measured somewhat less vaguely than by any means of measuring which has yet been discovered or rendered available in Europe." In order to ascertain the geological time by this chronometer, we add a sentence from another page—"If I was right in calculating that the present delta of the Mississippi has required, as a minimum of time, more than one hundred thousand years for its growth, it would follow, if the claims of the Natchez man to have co-existed with the mastodon are admitted, that North America was peopled more than a thousand centuries ago by the human race."

If man existed on this earth in the post-pliocene period, it is highly probable that he would be buried by his fellow men where he died, and therefore there would be burial-places, in conformity with the customs of rude nations now living. One such burial-place has been discovered near Aurignac, not far from the foot of the Pyrenees. Unfortunately, the disinterred bones were ignorantly re-interred; but not before a medical man recognized them as having formed parts of no less than seventeen skeletons of both sexes and of all ages; some being so young that the hardening of certain bones was incomplete. The size of the adults implied a race of small stature. Subsequent researches on the spot led to the finding of a great variety of bones and implements, the latter including not fewer than a hundred flint knives, projectiles, sling-stones and chips.

Scattered through the ashes and earth were the bones of nine species of carnivorous and ten species of herbivorous animals. As there was no stalagmite in the grotto, all the bones and soil found in the inside must have been artificially introduced. Many facts fairly support the inference that this was an ancient place of sepulture, closed at its opening so effectively against hyenas and other carnivora that no marks of their teeth appear on either human or brutal bones. Here we have a very ancient type of the funeral rites of Indian tribes, which latter Schiller has so faithfully embodied:—

Here bring the last gifts—and with these
The last lament be said;
Let all that pleased, and still may please,
Be buried with the dead.

From what has been cited, and from more that might be cited, it is clear that man was contemporary in Europe with two species of elephant and two of rhinoceros; also with at least one species of hippopotamus, the cave-bear, the cave-lion and the cave-hyena; with various bovine, equine and certain other animals now extinct, and many smaller carnivora, rodentia and insectivora. But it has naturally been asked, if man co-existed with the extinct species of caves, why were his remains, and the works of his hands, never imbedded outside the caves in ancient river gravel containing the same fossil fauna? The answer now is, that his memorials, though not his bodily remains, have recently been discovered in the post-pliocene alluvium containing flint implements in the valley of the Somme.

Our own columns have contained so many communications and remarks upon the circumstance of the finding of these implements that there can be no occasion to repeat them here. The state of public opinion about these flints is probably nearly this:—the majority of readers are unwilling to accept the fact of their human workmanship, having never seen specimens of them. On the other hand, all who have seen good specimens of them, such, for instance, as several exhibited in London, have been compelled, however reluctantly, to confess that something beyond nature has shaped these flints, and that they bear every appearance of human handiwork. Of course, geologists like our author regard this as unquestionable. Certainly, counterfeits may be daily made, and palmed off by men of to-day; but there were originals, and great numbers of them. At Abbeville and at St.-Acheul, near Amiens, these flint implements have been found in such abundance that probably not less than a thousand have been exhumed since 1842. They commonly occur in low beds of coarse flint gravel, usually at twelve, twenty, or twenty-five feet below the surface. The legitimate conclusion deduced from all the facts is, that the flint tools and their fabricators were coeval with the extinct mammalia imbedded in the same strata, including the mammoth and the rhinoceros.

Works of art have also been discovered in association with extinct mammalia, in a cavern in Somersetshire, as recorded in our notes of the last Meeting of the British Association at Cambridge. In 1858, also, the entrance of a new and intact bone-cave was discovered at Brixham, near Torquay. Numerous fossils were very carefully taken in 1859 from the subterranean fissures and tunnels, and were all collected and numbered with reference to a journal kept during the progress of the work, and in which the geological position of every specimen was recorded with scrupulous care. Although no human bones were obtained during these excavations, yet many flint knives were found, chiefly in the lowest part of the bone-earth. One of the most perfect lay at a depth of thirteen feet

from the surface, and was covered with bone earth of the same thickness. Fifteen such flint knives were found, and though these, apart from the associated mammalia, afforded no safe criterion of antiquity, yet that was demonstrated by the discovery, at the same level in the bone-earth, of the entire left hind leg of a cave-bear, in which every bone was in its natural place. Here there is evidence of an entire limb having been introduced when clothed with its flesh, or at least when the separate bones were bound together by their natural ligaments, and in that state buried in mud.

About the position of the above-noticed flints there can be no ground for incredulity, as it is attested by eminent observers; while with reference to the St.-Acheul flints the same may be safely said. Thus M. Gaudry states to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in describing his own remarks at St.-Acheul, "The great point was not to leave the workmen for a single instant, and to satisfy oneself by actual inspection, whether the hatchets were found *in situ*. I caused a deep excavation to be made, and found nine hatchets, most distinctly *in situ* in the diluvium, associated with teeth of *Equus fossilis*, and a species of *Bos*, different from any now living, and similar to that of the diluvium and of caverns."

Much of the information accumulated respecting the valley of the Somme and its vicinity is minute and circumstantial, and must be studied in original papers, or the abstracts of them, in Sir C. Lyell's book. We can only glance at leading features and broad results, and advance a general statement that the evidence of man's antiquity in this locality has grown more and more definite. There is, however, one defect in it which cannot be overlooked, and this is the absence of human bones in the alluvium. Amongst thousands of flint implements and knives scattered through the alluvial mud and gravel of the Somme, not a single human bone has yet been found. This demands consideration, especially when the objection is strengthened by the like dearth of the mortal remains of our species in all other parts of Europe where the tool-bearing drift of the post-pliocene period in valley deposits has been investigated.

What can be the cause of this deficiency? Not the greater destructibility of human than of other animal bones, for Cuvier pointed out long ago, that men's bones were not more decayed than those of horses in ancient battle-fields; and in the Liége cavern, as above mentioned, human skulls, jaws, teeth and other bones were found in the same condition as those of the cave-bear, tiger and mammoth. It is strange, therefore, that while within the last twenty-five years thousands of mammalian bones from post-pliocene alluvium have been submitted to skilful osteologists, they have been unable to detect amongst these one fragment of a human skeleton, or even a tooth. A really satisfactory answer to this objection has not yet come before us. What is said, amounts to this:—such absence of human bones is an emphatic illustration of the extreme imperfection of the geological record. Other bones, as those of the musk-buffalo, have not been detected till lately; and the same theory which explains the comparative rarity of such species will, no doubt, account for the still greater scarcity of human bones.

Again, "the whole assemblage of fossil quadrupeds at present obtained from the alluvium of Picardy is obviously a mere fraction of the entire Fauna which flourished contemporaneously with the primitive people by whom the flint hatchets were made." These arguments can be fitly used to explain the *scarcity* of human bones; but do they adequately account for their *entire absence*? The difficulty is not

their rarity, but their total non-appearance in these localities. So far for the time present; but for the future Sir C. Lyell has this observation, "that ere long, now that curiosity has been so much excited on this subject, some human remains will be detected in the older alluvium of European valleys, I confidently expect."

There is a section in our own country which contributes a particular determination of a chronological point. While the sections near Amiens and Abbeville only teach us that the fabricators of the ancient tools were coeval with extinct mammalia, recent discoveries in the fluviatile gravel of the valley of the Ouse, near Bedford, show that all of these were post-glacial, or posterior to the grand submergence of central England between the waters of the great glacial seas.

Hitherto we have directed attention to the more ancient deposits connected with the question of human antiquity, or those named the Post-Pliocene. Of less interest in point of antiquity, though greater in number of human remains, are the deposits of recent periods, and with these Sir C. Lyell has commenced his volume. He has proceeded downwards; we have worked upwards. By adopting the latter order we begin with remoter ages and fewer human traces; but in these the greatest interest of the present question is concentrated,—in these we arrive at the remotest appearance of man.

So much has been written and said concerning supposed human remains and works of art within the range of the Recent Period, that we should only be touching upon well-known subjects if we were to follow Sir C. Lyell in his first three chapters, which take up these topics, and represent results compendiously. The Danish peat and shell mounds, the several ages of stone, bronze and iron, the human skulls of the same period, and the imbedded remains of mammalia of recent species, the Swiss lake-dwellings, with their stone and bronze implements, their fossil cereal and other plants, and the remains of wild and domesticated mammalia, though not of extinct species,—all these are interesting enough to those who have not read concerning them in original books and papers, and certainly demand a prominent place in the volume before us. So also do other similar subjects, as the ancient human remains in the coral reefs of Florida, and the buried canoes near Glasgow.

As a collector and examiner of such evidence Sir C. Lyell deserves commendation. He deals fairly with the facts which he accumulates, and does not often permit his ever-present theory to obscure his perception of difficulties. But he appears to be very sparing of inferences from this theory which war against the popular belief. He gathers facts, and leaves it to others to draw inferences. Writing merely as a geologist he may be allowed to be thus guarded, and may affirm that he has no concern about popular beliefs. Writing for the large public, we must look, as the public will look, his facts in the face.

Where do these facts leave the Biblical Adam?

When we go back to the works of human art in the Post-Pliocene period—or that of deposits in which, the shells being recent, a portion, and often a considerable one, of the accompanying fossil quadrupeds belong to extinct species—we so greatly antedate the popular chronology as to make this Adam difficulty perhaps impossible. Where can we place him? Not within the Recent Period, for he was the first man; and there must have been many generations before him in the post-pliocene epoch. Nor in the latter epoch, for that was

vastly remote in its beginning, and an individual Adam placed there would be lost in the long vista. We cannot bring him down later in this epoch, because at any later period we may afterwards find that he had predecessors.

If we desire to fix something like the probable advent of man upon this earth in accordance with the Lyellian theory, we must first ascertain the date of the mammoth. Bold as the geologists are, they do not inform us upon this date, or even plainly conjecture it. Still, it is obviously so remote that for the reasons alluded to, and many others, we can hardly place the Biblical Adam there. A first man who existed a hundred thousand years ago escapes altogether from the grasp of popular thought.

Other considerations connected with the Lyellian theory will still more decisively tend to eliminate him. Presuming that he must come in as first of men, if at all, how could such men as the one of the Neanderthal valley descend from him? Adam is regarded as having been pure, noble, intelligent, and made in the very image of God. This Neanderthal man was brutal to such a degree that no amount of physical degradation would allow of his descent from Adam in a direct line; and even supposing that it did, we have the skull from Engis, which while it was probably more ancient, or at least quite as ancient as the one from Neanderthal, is decidedly more intellectual, and "though the forehead is somewhat narrow, it may nevertheless be matched by the skulls of individuals of European race." Both of these skulls, then, the higher and the lower one, could hardly belong to descendants from the same Adam, or if they did, could hardly be so widely different when comparatively near together in time, and quite near together in locality. If there were unity of origin, there was wide diversity of character, and yet with such wide diversity of character there was identity of locality.

Again, Sir C. Lyell puts the case:—

"Had the original stock of mankind been really endowed with such superior intellectual powers, and with inspired knowledge, and had they possessed the same improvable nature as their posterity, the point of advancement which they would have reached ere this would have been immeasurably higher. We cannot ascertain at present the limits, whether of the beginning or the end of the first stone period, when men co-existed with the extinct mammalia, but that it was of great duration we cannot doubt. During those ages there would have been time for progress of which we can scarcely form a conception, and very different would have been the character of the works of art which we should now be endeavouring to interpret—these relics which we are now disinterring from the old gravel-pits of St. Acheul or from the Liège caves. In them, or in the upraised bed of the Mediterranean, on the south coast of Sardinia, instead of the rudest pottery or flint-tools, so irregular in form as to cause the unpractised eye to doubt whether they afford unmistakable evidence of design, we should now be finding sculptured forms, surpassing in beauty the masterpieces of Phidias or Praxiteles; lines of buried railways or electric telegraphs from which the best engineers of our day might gain invaluable hints; astronomical instruments and microscopes of more advanced construction than any known in Europe, and other indications of perfection in the Arts and Sciences, such as the nineteenth century has not yet witnessed."

So that the views generally entertained by the Grecian and Roman classics of "a dumb and filthy herd, fighting for acorns," as Horace sings respecting the first men, fitly represent the ideas entertained by certain geologists and ethnologists of the present day concerning the earliest of our race. If, then, such was their character, where are we to place the Biblical Adam? Certainly not at the

head of the "dumb and filthy herd"—certainly not at the head of the most savage of savages. On the other hand, had he been such as he is generally conceived, we must have had, according to the above-quoted opinions, long races of superior men, instead of flint-fabricators and flint-fighters. Since, then, there was no first place for a progenitor "endowed with superior intellectual powers, and with inspired knowledge." If all the Lyellian opinions be held, it is hard to see how the popular Adam can be admitted at all.

This difficulty would be greatly aggravated if future discoveries of shaped flints of admitted human workmanship should be made, or of other equivalent works of human art, in much earlier deposits. The oldest memorials of our species as yet discovered in Great Britain are of post-glacial date, as already noted; they are posterior to a deposit well known to Tertiary geologists as the boulder-clay, which is coeval with far-transported erratic blocks of stone. But it is hinted that there are British deposits which may, upon careful research, afford bones or stone weapons of the era of the *Elephas meridionalis*; and "if any such lie hid in those strata, and should hereafter be revealed to us, they would carry back the antiquity of man to a distance of time probably more than twice as great as that which separates our era from that of the most ancient of the tool-bearing gravels yet discovered in Picardy or elsewhere."

Although such almost unlimited draughts upon antiquity as are here drawn may terrify many readers, and make them apprehend a bankruptcy of certain popular beliefs; yet it must be remembered that they wear no such startling appearance to those who have long familiarized themselves with the immense scale of geological time: while they dwarf the historical period, they are themselves dwarfed by the great geological calendar. If Europe was peopled by the human race, and by the mammoth and other now extinct mammalia, during the concluding phase of the great glacial epoch, then, although we go back to hundreds of thousands of years, we are still within the Post-Tertiary era of the geological scale.

So accustomed are geologists to immense periods that Sir C. Lyell regards even his human period as geologically brief. "If we reflect on the long series of events of the post-pliocene and recent periods contemplated in this chapter, it will be remarked that the time assigned to the first appearance of man, as far as our geological inquiries have yet gone, is extremely modern in relation to the age of the existing Fauna and Flora, or even to the time when most of the living species of animals and plants attained their actual geographical distributions."

We have nothing to say in this place to the concluding chapters of this volume, in which the author remarks upon the recent modifications of the Lamarckian theory of progressive development and transmutation. Sir C. Lyell's present views on the Darwinian theory are sufficiently known to geologists, and they have no immediate connexion with the main question of the present book.

Sisterhoods in the Church of England; with Notices of some Charitable Sisterhoods in the Church of Rome. By Margaret Goodman. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

We wonder how many of our readers are aware of the existence and increasing numbers of convents and sisterhoods in the Church of England,—convents which are subject to no external supervision, and irresponsible to any authority save the absolute will or whim of the Lady Superior!

Miss Goodman, whose former work, 'The Experiences of an English Sister of Mercy,' contained some revelations about the introduction of conventional rules into Miss Sellon's House of Mercy at Davenport, supplies in the present work further information on the subject of the Sisterhoods in the Church of England, and earnestly calls the attention both of the Government and the Clergy to this danger.

Conventional institutions, with the one exception of the household of Nicholas Fauer at Little Gidding, have been unknown in the Church of England until within the last sixteen years; there are now no less than twenty-five Houses of Sisters belonging to different orders scattered about the country. The most important are those at Clewer, East Grinstead, Oxford and London. Miss Goodman says,—"The number of institutions now existing, and their rapid growth, show that the system of religious societies bound by solemn promises, and in some instances by vows, has become naturalized in the English Church."

This is a subject which requires to be brought into daylight. Miss Sellon's institution at Davenport, the most important of these Protestant nunneries, is bound by a rule more hard and cruel than that of the severest order known in the Romish Church (that of the Poor Clares), and it is under no visitation or control. "The friends and parents are to think of the Sister as in her grave, and it is esteemed 'a falling away' from the rule should the recluse desire to see one even so near and dear to her as her mother." So writes Miss Goodman, who has lived under the law. The hardships ordained by Miss Sellon as rules for holy living and dying might win the grim approval of St. Simon Stylites himself. Certainly nothing can equal the ingenuity of women for tormenting each other; like French acting, it is exquisite in its details. The chief bitterness seems to lie in the total exemption of the Lady Superior herself from her own rules; she lives, we are told, in ease and luxury, no one is allowed to approach her uncalled, and the Sisters kneel to receive her commands. Spiritual pride and love of domination are fostered to the uttermost. The vow of holy obedience to the Superior, taken by each Sister on her reception, is terribly absolute, and commits the individual who takes it to unlimited bondage both of thought and deed: the promise is "to obey the Holy Mother in all things." Not content with this, Miss Sellon desires to rule the very thoughts of her "children"; she insists upon each one writing down her thoughts as they occur in a book called *The Little Soul*; and this book is placed in her hands at appointed times. "Particular affections" are not allowed, and Sisters are not permitted to show either kindness or common humanity to each other. The pitiless cruelty enforced under penalty, if transgressed by any act of kindness, or even of courtesy towards each other, is enough to make the reader sick at heart. It is a melancholy record how precious things may be spoilt and "purposes betrayed"; for every woman there has entered on that life for the sake of devoting herself to a strict course of religious duty, and to minister to the wants of the poorest and most destitute classes. In the beginning, this house at Davenport was a happy and cheerful, if self-denying, Christian household, associated together to carry on works of mercy and benevolence. The insidious growth of conventional rule has changed it into a cruel, hard, barren imitation of the worst features of Roman monasticism. The works of practical benevolence have gra-

dually either died out or been carried on by the agency of paid labour; the Sisters becoming recluses, and passing their time in prayers and austerities for the fancied good of their own souls.

At page 29 Miss Goodman makes the startling assertion that, with one exception, there is no Sister at Davenport who is staying there with the full and free consent of her parents. The principle of conventional life involves, be it remembered, severance of ties of blood, and substitutes "holy obedience" to Superiors for obedience to parental rule.

If it were only women of mature years who undertook this life, it would be sad enough; but they would be better able to bear up against its crushing weight than the young and enthusiastic, who are the most liable to be dazzled by the prospect of "a more excellent way" than the simple path of duty into which it has pleased God to call them. Some protection ought to be exercised over them, even against their will. In page 7 of the Preface, Miss Goodman writes—

"The fact that these conventional establishments are closed against all unwelcome visitation, and that any of the inmates may be secluded from all intercourse and communication with their family and friends at the will of the Superior, is, if not a breach of the law of England, at least an alarming and dangerous innovation." * * Since it is possible for a young girl to be kept secretly in strict seclusion in a convent professedly connected with the Church of England, not only against her own inclinations, but against the wishes of her parents and friends, even in despite of their efforts to remove or communicate with her, this fact is one of grave importance, and demands the consideration of the legislature."

Again she pleads—

"That the unfortunate inmates of lunatic asylums are shielded by law from ill usage and unjustifiable restraint. Surely inmates of religious houses who devote themselves to the good offices of nursing and comforting the sick and afflicted, or even if solely engaged in prayer and worship, ought not to be left entirely to the tender mercies of high-handed and uncontrolled power exercised by irresponsible Superiors whose authority is absolute."

Miss Goodman, be it remembered, has lived under the rule she thus deprecates, and knows what it is. Dr. Pusey is the spiritual director of Miss Sellon and of the Davenport Sisterhood, but he is apparently more under Miss Sellon's influence than any of the Sisters; indeed, the whole of the community seem to have been half jealous and half scandalized at the excessive intimacy between these august personages. With these incidental points we have nothing to do; we only wish to draw attention to the widely-increasing spread of conventional tendencies in the English Church, and the grave abuses certain to ensue, unless some provision be made to bring the various Sisterhoods under the same supervision as is exercised over clergymen and their parishes. It is no concern of the public whether Dr. Pusey spends his vacations in Miss Sellon's suite of apartments at Davenport, nor whether those apartments are or are not luxuriously furnished and carefully warmed with hot-air pipes, or that the stone stairs are covered with pieces of carpeted wood whenever the Superior ascends or descends them, which are taken up when she ceases to walk upon them,—this is nothing to the public; though, doubtless, to the fireless, half-starved, scarcely-clad Sisters, such contrast must seem "hard to be understood." But it does concern the Protestant public whether Confession is imperative; as may be seen in the instance given of a poor young lady, weak-minded enough, no doubt, but all the more helpless for that, who, at the wish of her

relatives, left Miss Sellon's. Miss Goodman says—

"Dr. Pusey, her confessor, wrote to urge her to return, declaring he could no longer remain her spiritual director if she failed to do so—a threat which involved his refusal again to grant her absolution. This so weighed on her mind that eventually she returned, but not until some time after a day which Miss Sellon had fixed as the utmost limits of her visit home. For this act of disobedience she was, on her return, desired to take the lowest place in the household; forbidden to hold any intercourse with the other novices; and during her penance, which lasted twelve months, she passed the time each day allowed for recreation alone, and as there was to be silence at all other times she was thus reduced to almost perpetual silence. Added to this, she was constantly pointed to as a warning."

The result was, that she endeavoured to starve herself to death, and wept incessantly. It was asked her (afterwards) why she ever came back. "What could I do?" she replied; "I must have been lost if Dr. Pusey would not give me absolution."

There is also an instance given of Dr. Pusey's mode of teaching his penitents; where it will be seen that "confession" is by no means optional with the Sisters, but enforced with as much stern emphasis as in the Church of Rome. The poor girl above alluded to was at last sent home to die. The mention of her patience and sufferings is very touching; her very weakness makes one's pity for her the stronger. For those who desire to see how the rule of conventional life works in a Protestant community, let the reader turn to the story of poor Sister Fridswida; part of her story was given in the 'Experiences of an English Sister of Mercy,' but the history of her death will be found here in detail.

Religious orders belonged to a by-gone state of society, and have died out in the natural change and process of time. In the world where our lot is cast, we must live and work at the duties given to us by Providence, and not, by the exercise of "will worship and voluntary humility," "play fantastic tricks" with the sacred relationship which it has pleased God to impose upon parents and children. "To do the duty that lies nearest to us," is the only safe course; any other, however it may be masked by austerities and prayers, is only another form of self-will and self-pleasing. The Superiores of the Poor Clares, one of the Roman Catholic religious houses visited by Miss Goodman, dismissed her with these words at parting: "You Puseyites are like children playing in the market. Remember it is very dangerous to play at being Catholics."

It has cost enough to win religious liberty of thought and worship, and it behoves Protestants to watch that it be not bartered back on pretence of "spiritual direction." Every man and every woman must bear the burden of their individual responsibility, and may not, from weakness or idleness, surrender the guidance of their own conscience to any man, be he clerical or lay.

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, &c. A New Edition. By Henry G. Bohn. Part VIII. (Bohn.)

THIS volume contains the most complete record of Shakespeare's Works, and of publications regarding him and them, that has ever yet been made. Lowndes did much in 1833; but Mr. Bohn has done a great deal more in 1863. Still, the list of editions is not perfect; and while we make a few brief remarks upon it and upon some of its deficiencies, we are anxious to do justice to the pains taken by Mr. Bohn. A Correspondent has already pointed out the defects in the list of Russian

works; yet it ought to be said, that Mr. Bohn has done more than could have been expected. What is now before us occupies considerably beyond 100 closely-printed pages, and reminds us more of what the industrious scholars of Germany are in the habit of producing in this way than of anything of the kind yet accomplished by Englishmen.

First comes a full account of all the collected editions of the Plays from the folio of 1623 to Carruthers and Chambers in 1861, with elaborate particulars of collation, pagination, &c., so that the buyer of any one of them can be at no difficulty in ascertaining whether it be a rarity, whether it is perfect, and what price at any previous time has been given for it. Regarding the engraved portrait by Martin Droeshout which occupies the centre of the title-page of the folio of 1623, we have a piece of information touching the artist which is worth recording, since it shows that he was a native of Brabant, who came to England as a painter early in the seventeenth century, and that he had letters patent of denization sixteen years before he was employed upon the head of our great dramatist. In these letters patent (Roll 5 Jac. I, membr. 39) he is called *pictor*, and it is the more probable that he not only engraved but painted the portrait which is justly considered the most authentic likeness of Shakespeare, because Ben Jonson bears unequivocal testimony to the resemblance.

These, in fact, are the only lines quoted by Mr. Bohn upon our great dramatist or his works, and it would have been going too far out of his way to insert others; but we may just notice a circumstance that seems to have escaped the remark of everybody who has written on the commendatory poems, viz., that Milton, in the edition of his 'Miscellaneous Pieces,' in 1645, expressly dates his verses, "What needs my Shakespeare," &c., 1630, which is two years before they appeared in print. It is therefore probable that they were not written for the purpose of preceding the folio of 1632. Here, too, we may ask why, if the famous commendatory poem "A mind reflecting ages past," &c. were Milton's, as many have contended, he did not reprint it in 1645? Possibly, he did not like to insert in the small volume two poems on the same theme; but, in that case, that he should have preferred the shorter to the longer, the worse to the better, is extraordinary. Mr. Masson, in his recent 'Life of Milton,' says not a syllable on the question, and does not, so far as we remember, even allude to the poem. The modern attempt to assign it to Dr. R. James, of Oxford, is even more absurd than the attribution of it to Jasper Mayne.

After the fullest and minutest details respecting between three and four hundred impressions of the collected plays and poems, Mr. Bohn comes to the publications of separate plays, which, being treated in alphabetical order, are easy of reference. He commences, of course, with 'All's Well that Ends Well' and concludes with the 'Winter's Tale.' In this department we have little to add beyond the notice of a mistake, where he calls the two fac-similes of 'Hamlet,' 1603 and 1604, *photographs* instead of lithographs. Photography had not then been successfully applied to the multiplication of copies of rare originals; but the Duke of Devonshire took care to obtain the assistance of the first lithographer of the day, and we can assert that nothing has been done since to exceed the beauty and fidelity of the imitations by Netherclift. In enumerating the libraries in which exemplars of particular dramas exist, Mr. Bohn has here and there not included the Duke of Devonshire's collection, in which every first edition of Shakespeare is to be found.

There is an important circumstance connected with the appearance of the 'Romeo and Juliet' that has escaped observation, viz., that the publishers were in such haste to print it and bring it out in 1597, that two separate printers were employed, who used two distinct kinds of type. This, too, is a peculiarity that belongs to no other play by Shakespeare, or by any other rival dramatist that we are aware of.

Mr. Bohn was not acquainted with another particular connected with 'The Taming of the Shrew,' which merits attention. He tells us that the first edition, "as now printed," is in the folio of 1623. This, in all probability, is a mistake; for if any skilful person examines the fourth edition, with the date of 1631 on the title-page, he will see at once that the type of the body of the play is considerably older than that of the title-page, the fact having, perhaps, been that it was really printed considerably before the folio 1623; for some reason it was withdrawn from circulation, and the printer of the folio 1623 actually reprinted his text from the fourth with certain rhythmical changes and improvements. Thus the line which stands in the quarto,

Trust me, I take him for the dog,
is properly altered in the folio 1623 to

Trust me, I take him for the better dog.

Again, where Hortensio says, defectively, in the quarto,

I think she'll prove a soldier,

the text is amended in the folio of 1623 to

I think she'll sooner prove a soldier.

Other variations of a more minute kind might be adduced to establish that the quarto, though bearing the date of 1631, was printed before the folio 1623. More than one quarto copy of 'The Taming of the Shrew' is without a title-page, because it was early cancelled, and that in the British Museum has only a fragment of it.

After the acknowledged plays, we have a correct list of all those that have at any time, and upon any or no evidence, been imputed to Shakespeare; and among them 'Edward the Third,' for which we have only Capell's word, since no external proof is in existence. How capable he was of judging critically of its merits may be estimated by the reprint he made from the quarto 1596, in which, as the language of the poet (whoever he may have been) is properly represented, the following lines are put into the mouth of the King:—

Fairer by far thou art than Hero was;
Beardless Leander not so strong as I:
He swum an easy current to his love,
But I will through a Hellespont of blood
Arrive at Sestos, where my Hero lies.

—Here Capell, not having any suspicion of corruption, and apparently not understanding the allusion, with the utmost simplicity gave the penultimate line as it stands most absurdly in the old copies,—

But I will through a helly spout of blood
Arrive at Sestos, &c.

—To show the folly of some of these spurious ascriptions, we need only mention that Dr. Farmer attributed 'The Yorkshire Tragedy,' quarto, 1608, to Shirley, who was only nine years old when it was first acted.

The intelligence afforded by Mr. Bohn regarding the various editions of Shakespeare's poems is as full, and nearly as accurate, as it could be rendered. When it is said that a copy of the 'Sonnets' quarto, 1609, is in the Bentinck Library at Varel, it is only a slight mistake, but one which makes the exemplars appear more numerous than they really are. That at Varel, near Oldenburgh, was five or six years ago brought over to this country, and sold at auction for 150*l.* What became of the

mass of other curious tracts that accompanied it from Germany, we have never heard. They were sold in a mass, with the 'Sonnets,' for a song.

A Successful Exploration through the Interior of Australia, from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria. From the Journals and Letters of William John Wills. Edited by his Father, William Wills. (Bentley.)

The title does not declare the principal object of this volume, which, besides telling yet again the story of the sad, though successful, exploration from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria, attempts to sketch the life and character of Mr. Burke's associate. As the biography of a man of whom readers cannot know too much, written by one whose relation to the dead hero gives pathetic force to every line of affectionate eulogy, it is a work deserving no common meed of praise. The lives of men are often written by their children; it is seldom that a father appears as the historian of a distinguished son. On the whole, Dr. Wills has performed his task with judgment and good taste. Here and there he speaks with unprofitable, but not unnatural, bitterness of the persons through whose misconduct the explorers met their fearful end; and in his concluding pages he displays warm, but not unreasonable, indignation at the neglect and petty opposition which he alternately experienced from those who were peculiarly bound to sympathize with the bereaved parent. Perhaps it would have been better if in these pages Dr. Wills had betrayed less sensitiveness and exhibited less emotion; but in all other respects the memoir is good. A better portrait has not for many a day been painted by a biographer. A few brief pages are given to the childhood, school experiences and early characteristics of the explorer; and then the young Australian emigrant, daring, observant, manly, is brought upon the scene, from which time till the close of the drama the writer keeps himself as far as possible in the background, and leaves his son's letters to tell the story of a life which many an English youth, yet unborn, will take for his model.

Born at Totnes, in Devonshire, on the 5th of January, 1834, William John Wills was the eldest son of a medical practitioner. As a child he was intelligent, and fond of associating with his seniors. A thoughtful, sedate, inquiring urchin, he was never treated as a mere schoolboy; but he was not the less ready to take part in athletic sports and the pursuits of the playground. At eleven years of age he was trusted alone with a gun, and was a notably good shot; and having no dog to accompany him on his sporting excursions, he trained a favourite cat to follow him about the fields and hunt the hedge-rows. "So particular," says his father, "was he in his general demeanour that I designated him Gentleman John, or my Royal Boy. His brothers, all younger than himself, styled him Old Jack, or Gentleman Jack." At the Ashburton Grammar School, which he entered in his twelfth year, he gained no distinction at examinations. A hard-working, nervous boy, he was far from brilliant; and through the defect of a slightly-impaired utterance, he failed to take so good a position in the classes as he would otherwise have attained. In the May of 1850, he left Ashburton School, and was apprenticed to his father, who at that time thought of educating him for the medical profession. A year later he came up to London to see the Great Exhibition, and, for the first time in his life, beheld the wonders of the capital. "If," says Dr. Wills, recalling this

trip, "after a day or two, I chanced to deviate from the leading thoroughfares and missed my way, he would set me right in a moment. This was rather mortifying to one who fancied himself well acquainted with London from frequent visits, but he smiled when he saw I was not a true guide. I asked him how he acquired his apt knowledge. 'On the second day,' he replied, 'when you were out, I took the map and studied it for two hours, so that now I am well versed in it.'

In the spring of the following year the boy was in London, pursuing his medical studies in an irregular manner,—picking up a knowledge of anatomy in the Guy's Museum, witnessing surgical operations at the theatres of different hospitals, and attending Dr. Stenhouse's practical chemistry class at Bartholomew's Hospital. With the summer of 1852, however, his student-life in London ended; and on October 1st of the same year, he and a younger brother went on board the *Janet Mitchell*, emigrant ship, off Dartmouth, and on the first day of the following year sighted the Australian coast.

The young emigrants had to rough it. Their outward voyage they made as steerage passengers, and, bent on acquiring a knowledge of an ordinary sailor's duties, they exerted themselves on board as if they had been part of the crew. The elder brother soon mastered "the art of splicing and reefing, and was amongst the first to go aloft in a storm, and to lend a hand in taking in topsails." On reaching Melbourne they found, to their surprise, that they would have to take their possessions ashore at their own expense. "There was a good deal of fuss about it," they wrote home cheerily, "but all to no purpose." Having paid 2*l.* for getting their luggage into Melbourne, they found all accommodation in the town so dear, that they decided to go to the Immigrants' Home, where they, for ten nights, could obtain a bed for a shilling per night. They had already declined an offer of "lodgings at sixty shillings a week, to be paid in advance, and twenty-five persons sleeping in the same room." The influx of emigrants *en route* for the diggings had so raised the price of all necessities, that the boys determined to lose no time before they looked out for employment. After sleeping eight nights at the Government Immigrants' Home, they were engaged to tend sheep on a station about two hundred miles north of Melbourne. Before starting to enter on their new duties they disposed of all their possessions, except those which might prove of immediate use. "I sold my box of chemicals, after taking out what I wanted, for 4*s.*, and the soda-water apparatus for 2*s.* 5*d.* I also sold some books that we could not carry, but got nothing for them. Scientific works do not take. The people who buy everything here are the gold-diggers, and they want story-books. A person I know brought out 100*l.* worth of more serious reading, and sold the lot for 16*l.*" The articles of clothing with which they had provided themselves in England they found either needless or useless. "Every one," William wrote home, "who comes out does a very foolish thing in bringing such a quantity of clothes that he never wants. All you require, even in Melbourne, is a blue shirt, a pair of duck trowsers, a straw hat or wide-awake, and what they call a jumper here. It is a kind of outside shirt, made of plaid, or anything you please, reaching just below the hips, and fastened round the waist with a belt." Thus equipped, the two brothers (one eighteen, the other fifteen years of age) entered their lonely hut on the Edward River, and became shepherds, earning 30*l.* per annum each and rations. The station was

about four miles from their hut; and of their flocks a lot of rams, numbering nearly fourteen hundred, was the smallest and easiest to manage. The young flock-drivers had little society save their own; but they fared luxuriously on Murray cod and mutton, pigeons, ducks and cockatoos.

In the August of 1853, Dr. Wills, who had long wished to visit Australia, surprised his sons by dropping in upon them near Edward River. The practice at Totnes had been sold, and the Doctor, having left his wife and younger children in Devonshire, had come out to push his fortunes in colonial life. Leaving the station, the boys returned with their father to Melbourne, whence they migrated to Ballarat, where the Doctor commenced practice, having his son William's companionship and assistance for the next twelve months. In writing to his mother, April 22, 1855, William said—

"My dear Mother,—I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you a fortnight since. I was at Moora Moora then, as you will see by a letter I wrote just before I came down here, in the hope of joining a party that is spoken of as about to explore the interior of the country, which you appear to have such a dread of. It seems uncertain whether they will go at all. As to what you say about people being starved to death in the bush, no doubt it would be rather disagreeable. But when you talk of being killed in battle, I am almost ashamed to read it. If every one had such ideas we should have no one going to sea for fear of being drowned; no travellers by railway for fear the engine should burst; and all would live in the open air for fear of the houses falling in. I wish you would read Combe's 'Constitution of Man.' As regards some remarks of yours on people's religious opinions, it is a subject on which so many differ, that I am inclined to Pope's conclusion, who says—

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;

His can't be wrong whose life is in the right;

and I think we cannot have a better guide to our actions than 'to do unto others as we would be done by.'

The proposal for an expedition thus referred to ended in nothing. But the young man was not at a loss for occupation. He acted as a doctor in the neighbourhood of Ballarat; and, ready to turn his hand to anything, he built an additional room to his father's house. That done, he became a surveyor, and by the August of 1856 was employed by an eminent Melbourne surveyor, at a salary of 150/- per annum, besides rations. Applying himself with characteristic zeal to the study of mathematics, he wrote home to his mother urging her to have the children taught Algebra and Euclid. "Mathematics generally, and Euclid and Algebra in particular, are the best studies young people can undertake, for they are the only things we can depend on as true (of course I leave the Bible out of the question)." In the same spirit, writing to his brother Charley in April, 1858, he said, "Mathematics are the foundation of all truth as regards practical science in this world; they are the only things that can be demonstrably proved; no one can dispute them." In the same letter he urged the necessity of industry on the boy, who was then employed in a bank: "You should remember never to waste a minute; always be doing something. Try and find out what things you have most taste for, as they are what you should study most; but get a general knowledge of all the sciences;" and he adds, "One other piece of advice I give you before I shut up; that is, never try to show off your knowledge, especially in scientific matters." All his earlier letters are marked by manly candour and blunt honesty, whilst some of them exhibit a lofty purpose and delicate perception as well as earnestness and sound com-

mon sense. To his mother, who had sent him a piece of gossip that wounded his generous nature, he wrote, "You talk about high and low people: I presume you use the words in a very different sense from that in which I understand them. I consider nothing low but ignorance, vice, and meanness,—characteristics generally found where the animal propensities predominate over the higher sentiments." The young man who had breathed the free air of Australia for six years makes himself heard rather roughly in these lines; but the general tone of his letters to his mother is tender and considerate, although admonitory.

On the recommendation of Mr. Ligard, the Surveyor-General, who had for some months had his eye on the young assistant-surveyor, William Wills received, in November, 1858, an appointment in the Magnetic Observatory of Melbourne. The change of employment and position was most grateful. The rude provincial lad, who had come out to Australia with steerage passengers, and on first landing had declared in a tone of exultation that a settler required no other clothes but a "blue shirt, a pair of duck trousers, a straw hat or wide-awake, and a jumper," had grown weary of bush life, and learnt to appreciate the refinements of civilization. "I hope," he wrote to his father, "I shall not have to go into the bush again; I like Melbourne and my present occupation so much." The society of the city, and intercourse with men of high culture, had speedy and beneficial influence on his intellectual and moral growth. Every day he lost something of the hardness and angularity and harshness of the young man struggling against adverse fortunes, under circumstances that precluded him from refining associations. His nature began to exhibit its grace as well as its strength. Instead of being over-anxious that his sisters Bessie and Hannah should learn mathematics, and pursue knowledge that could, as the phrase goes, "be turned to account," he wished them to read novels, and avail themselves of all opportunities for entering society. "One must," he wrote to Mrs. Wills, "make some little allowance for a mother's partiality in your account of B. and H.; I hope your prejudice against novels does not prevent their reading those of Thackeray and Dickens." The softening, mellowing process went on steadily, till he became a man of refined demeanour and subtle thought, as well as of energy and action. "You cannot fail to like him," wrote one friend in a letter of introduction given to the explorer. "He is a thorough-bred Englishman, self-relying and self-contained; a well-bred gentleman without a jot of effeminacy. Plucky as a mastiff, high-blooded as a racer, enterprising but reflective, cool, keen, and as composed as daring. Few men talk less; few by manners and conduct suggest more." And when the news came that William John Wills was no more, this same friend, addressing a crowded assembly, said, "But with all his labours, Wills never disregarded the commoner duties and virtues of life. Even at the breakfast-table he was as neat and clean as a woman. At the ball, of which he was as fond as a child, he was scrupulously temperate, and in speech pure as a lady." Of the change which had come over him, he wrote to his sisters with characteristic simplicity and good sense, in a letter dated the 18th of April, 1860:—

"You should cultivate, as much as possible, the acquaintance of ladies from other parts of the country, especially of those who have travelled much. This is the best way of rubbing off provincialisms, &c. Perhaps you think you have none; nevertheless I shall be prepared for some whenever

I have the felicity of seeing you. You cannot think how disagreeable the sound of the Devonshire drawl is to me now, and all people of the county that I meet have it more or less. You will, no doubt, wonder how I have become so changed, and what has induced me to adopt social views so different from those I formerly held. The fact is, that since I have been here, I have been thrown into every variety of companionship, from the highest to the lowest, from the educated gentleman and scholar to the uncultivated boor. The first effect was, a disposition to admire the freedom and bluntness of the uncivilized; but more personal experience showed me the dark as well as the bright side, and brought out in their due prominence the advantages of the conventionalities of good society. While in the bush, this conviction only impressed itself partially, but a return to town extended and confirmed it. When we are in daily contact and intercourse with an immense number of persons, some of whom we like, while we dislike or feel indifferent about many others, we find a difficulty in avoiding one man's acquaintance without offending him, or of keeping another at a distance without an insult. It is not easy to treat your superiors with respect void of sycophancy, or to be friendly with those you prefer, and at the same time steer clear of undue familiarity, adapting yourself to circumstances and persons, and, in fact, doing always the right thing at the proper time and in the best possible manner. I used to be rather proud of saying that it was necessary for strangers to know me for some time before they liked me. I am almost ashamed now not to have had sense enough to see that this arose from sheer awkwardness and stupidity on my part; from the absence of address, and a careless disregard of the rules of society, which necessarily induce a want of self-confidence, a bashful reserve, annoying to sensible people, and certainly not compensated for by the possession of substantial acquirements, hidden, but not developed, and unavailable when wanted. I find now that I can get into the good graces of any one with whom I associate better in half an hour than I could have done in a week two years ago."

On Monday, August 20, 1860, the fine-tempered man who thus wrote left Melbourne with the doomed expedition. He was twenty-seven years of age; but, though he wore a beard and had decision stamped on his face, it was remarked that he did not look more than twenty. Some photographic artists, present amongst the crowd who witnessed the exodus of the explorers, wished to take his likeness; but he put them aside, saying with a sad smile, "Should it ever be worth while, my father has an excellent one which you can copy from." On June 27 of the following year, the poor fellow, with unsteady hand, was penning these last words of his last letter to his father: "You have great claims on the Committee for their neglect. I leave you in sole charge of what is coming to me. The whole of my money I desire to leave to my sisters; other matters I pass over for the present. Adieu, my dear father. Love to Tom. I think to live about four or five days. *My spirits are excellent.*"

The Poet's Journal. By Bayard Taylor. (Low & Co.)

Without being charged with direct imitation, Mr. Bayard Taylor may be characterized as belonging to the school of Prof. Longfellow. His range of allusion is less wide than that of the author of 'Hiawatha'; he has not the command over fascinating words and delicate turnings in versification which force sound upon the ear, and sense, withal, into the memory. But he has gentleness, grace and purity, if no formidable amount of depth; a serene and meditative spirit, a happy choice of language, a laudable absence of affectation (which is much in these days), and a nice observation of natural things and objects. 'The Poet's Journal' is a collection of miscel-

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lanous verses, bound together by a framework of domestic scenes. From time immemorial poets have enjoyed and succeeded in the connecting or episodical portions of their works. How charming are Scott's 'Epistles,' even if somewhat superfluous; how "brisk and airy," and thus influencing (as Dryden has it), are the connecting story and musical lyrics of 'The Princess.' Mr. Taylor has his fancy in framework, too; and it is different from theirs, as shall be shown in the following picture, which, of its kind, is attractive:—

For days before, the wild-dove cooed for rain.

The sky had been too bright, the world too fair.

We knew such loveliness could not remain:

Heard its ruin by the flittering air

Foretold, that o'er the fields so sweetly blew,

Yet came, at night, a banshee, moaning through

The chimney's throat, and at the window wailed:

We heard the tree-toad trill at his piercing note:

The sound seemed near us, when, on farms remote,

The supper-horn the scattered workmen halled:

Above the roof the eastward-pointing vane

Stood fixed: and still the wild-dove cooed for rain.

So, when the morning came, and found no fire

Upon her hearth, and wrapped her shivering form

In cloud, and rising winds in many a gyro

Of dust forcan the footstep of the storm,

And woods grew dark, and flowery meadows chill,

And gray annihilation smote the hill.

I said to Ernest: " 'Twas my plan, you see:

Two days to Nature, and the third to me."

* * * * *

I know not, if that day of dreary rain

Was not the happiest of the happy three.

For Nature gives, but takes away again:

Sound, odor, color—blossom, cloud, and tree

Divide and scatter in a thousand rays

Our individual being: but, in days

Of gloom, the wandering sense crowding come

To the close circle of the heart. So we,

Coily nestled in the library,

Enjoyed each other and the warmth of home.

Each window was a picture of the rain:

Blown by the wind, tormented, wet, and gray,

Losing itself in cloud, the landscape lay;

Or wavered, blurred, behind the streaming pane;

Or, with a sudden struggle, shook away

Its load, and like a foundering ship arose

Distinct and dark above the driving spray,

Until a fiercer onset came, to close

The hopeless day. The roses writhed about

Their stakes, the tall laburnums to and fro

Rocked in the gusts, the flowers were beaten low,

And from his pigmy house the wren looked out

With dripping bill: each living creature fled,

To seek some sheltering cover for its head:

Yet colder, drearer, wilder as it blew,

We drew the closer, and the happier grew.

The transatlantic touches in the above landscape make it all the more welcome to us.

Here is one of the leaves from 'The Poet's Journal,' which, traced with a gentle yet firm hand, will recommend the entire book to readers of a certain class:—

THE CHAPEL.

Like one who leaves the trampled street
For some cathedral, cool and dim,

Where he can hear in music beat

The heart of prayer, that beats for him;

And sees the common light of day,

Through painted panes transfigured, shine,

And casts his human woes away,

In presence of the Woo Divine:

So I, from life's tormenting themes

Turn where the silent chapel lies,

Whose windows burn with vanished dreams,

Whose altar-lights are memories.

There, watched by pitying cherubim,

In sacred hush, I rest awhile,

Till solemn sounds of harp and hymn

Begin to sweep the haunted aisle:

A hymn that once but breathed complaint,

And breathes but resignation now,

Since God has heard the pleading saint,

And laid his hand upon my brow.

Restored and comforted, I go

To grapple with my tasks again;

Through silent worship taught to know

The blessed peace that follows pain.

Many of the poems making up the second part of Mr. Taylor's volume have great merit. The following shows hardihood, its writer not shrinking in it from certain sectarian peculiarities and forms of expression, which during a long period have been made (and who shall wonder?) the butt of thoughtless ridicule. Besides its hardihood, there is a real understanding of the heart and of those affections which belong to no sect. It is a curious poem,

—a quaint picture of manners very imperfectly understood,—and will, by some, be found pathetic:—

THE QUAKER WIDOW.

Thee finds me in the garden, Hannah,—come in! 'Tis kind of thee

To wait until the Friends were gone, who came to comfort me.

The still and quiet company a peace may give, indeed, But blessed is the single heart that comes to us at need.

Come, sit thee down! Here is the bench where Benjamin would sit

On Friday afternoons in spring, and watch the swallows fit:

He loved to smell the sprouting box, and hear the pleasant bees

Go humming round the lilacs and through the apple-trees.

I think he loved the spring: not that he cared for flowers: most men

Think such things foolishness,—but we were first acquainted then,

One spring: the next he spoke his mind; the third I was his wife,

And in the spring (it happened so) our children entered life.

He was but seventy-five: I did not think to lay him yet in Kennett graveyard, where at Monthly Meeting first we met.

The Father's mercy shows in this: 'tis better I should be Picked out to bear the heavy cross—alone in age—than he.

We've lived together fifty years: it seems but one long day, One quiet Sabbath of the heart, till he was called away; And as we bring from Meeting-time a sweet contentment home,

So, Hannah, I have store of peace for all the days to come.

I mind (for I can tell thee now) how hard it was to know If I had heard the spirit right, that told me I should go;

For father had a deep concern upon his mind that day, But mother spoke for Benjamin,—she knew what best to say.

Then she was still: they sat a while; at last she spoke again,

"The Lord incline thee to the right!" and "Thou shalt have him, Jane!"

My father said. I cried. Indeed, 'twas not the least of shocks,

For Benjamin was Hicksite, and father Orthodox.

I thought of this ten years ago, when daughter Ruth we lost:

Her husband's of the world, and yet I could not see her crossed.

She wears, she knows, the gayest gowns, she hears a ringing priest—

Ah, dear! the cross was ours: her life's a happy one, at least.

Perhaps she'll wear a plainer dress when she's as old as I,—

Would thee believe it, Hannah? once I felt temptation nigh!

My wedding-gown was ashén silk, too simple for my taste: I wanted lace around the neck, and a ribbon at the waist.

How strange it seemed to sit with him upon the women's side!

I did not dare to lift my eyes: I felt more fear than pride, Till, "in the presence of the Lord," he said, and then there came

A holy strength upon my heart, and I could say the same. A holy strength upon my heart, and I could say the same.

I used to blush when he came near, but then I showed no sign;

With all the meeting looking on, I held his hand in mine. It seemed my bashfulness was gone, now I was his for life:

Thee knows the feeling, Hannah,—thee, too, hast been a wife.

As home we rode, I saw no fields look half so green as ours;

The woods were coming into leaf, the meadows full of flowers;

The neighbours met us in the lane, and every face was kind,—

'Tis strange how lively everything comes back upon my mind.

I see, as plain as thee sits there, the wedding-dinner spread;

At our own table we were guests, with father at the head, And Dinah Passmore helped us both,—'t was she stood up with me,

And Abner Jones with Benjamin,—and now they're gone, all three!

It is not right to wish for death; the Lord disposes best. His Spirit comes to quiet hearts, and fits them for His rest;

And that He halved our little flock was merciful, I see: For Benjamin has two in heaven, and two are left with me.

Eusebius never cared to farm,—'t was not his call, in truth, And I must rest the dear old place, and go to daughter Ruth.

Thee'll say her ways are not like mine,—young people now-a-days

Have fallen sadly off, I think, from all the good old ways.

But Ruth is still a Friend at heart; she keeps the simple tongue,

The cheerful, kindly nature we loved when she was young; And it was brought upon my mind, remembering her, of late,

That we dress and outward things perhaps lay too much weight.

I once heard Jesse Kersey say, a spirit clothed with grace, And pure, almost, as angels are, may have a homely face. And dress may be of less account: the Lord will look within:

The soul it is that testifies of righteousness or sin.

Thee must n't be too hard on Ruth: she's anxious I should go,

And she will do her duty as a daughter should, I know.

'Tis hard to change so late in life, but we must be resigned: The Lord looks down contentedly upon a willing mind.

There is no need further to indicate the attractive qualities and the quiet individuality of Mr. Bayard Taylor's poems. We think they will—because we know that they should—find readers.

The House by the Churchyard. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Taming a Shrew: a Novel. By Conway Keith. 3 vols. (Newby.)

MURDER, bigamy and circumstantial evidence seem the favourite points of interest with novelists at present. A trial for murder is the chief sensation scene of 'The House by the Churchyard,' and the feelings of the reader are more or less skilfully harassed by the fear lest the innocent man should be hanged in error. It is curious that just now, when the question of capital punishment is on its own trial, and public feeling is setting so strongly against it, that no protest or objection is ever made to "the extreme penalty of the law" in novels; it is accepted to quicken the interest, like suicide in a tragedy. In the second novel at the head of this article, the hero has a very narrow escape indeed: he is actually on his way to the scaffold, and five minutes more would have seen him hanged beyond reprobation!

Mr. J. S. Le Fanu, when a little boy, professes to have seen a skull turned up accidentally in a village churchyard which bore marks of fearful violence; there is an old tradition connected with the story of the murdered man buried in that grave, and this is the story which the author professes to tell as he heard it from the lips of an old pensioner of the Royal Irish Artillery, aided by the conventional "Diary" and "Family Letters" which always come to the assistance of authors in such cases. The date of the story is 1767. It begins with a midnight funeral, a nameless coffin, a mysterious and handsome stranger who comes to live in the "tiled house by the churchyard,"—a house bearing a fearful reputation of dark deeds done within its walls, and haunted by sights and sounds terrible enough to make

Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand end.

The coffin contains the body of Lord Dunoran, who twenty-one years before had been tried for the murder of one of his gambling companions, and being found guilty, had poisoned himself to avoid the penalty of the law. This coffin is brought by his son to be interred, after all this interval, in the family vault; the son has come to take up his abode in the village, to elucidate points of interest connected with his own fortunes and his father's history: but all is told in a series of jerking, fragmentary hints, so obscure that we do not feel too sure that we have seized the facts. Zekiel Irons, the old, saturnine, puritanical parish-clerk, a very well-drawn character, knows all about the story, and keeps the secret. Another stranger, Paul Dangerfield, also comes to Chapelizod, who is well received by all the best society of the place and neighbourhood—a man of fortune and of the world, agreeable, witty, cynical, specious, with a high white forehead, silver spectacles and gleaming grey eyes; who, though highly respected by the world, is a most uncomfortable mystery to the reader: he exercises an occult influence on the affairs of all the people in the book. One man, the surgeon to

the Royal Irish Artillery, recognizes Paul Dangerfield, dimly at first, but afterwards with certainty, as the real murderer of the man for whose death Lord Dunoran had been condemned; he attempts to extort money for his secret, and is found murdered. An innocent man is arrested; but the clerk turns informer, and all the guilty mysteries of Paul Dangerfield are at length unravelled. By way of complicating the interest, a digression is made into the fortunes of many individuals; a *suspicion* of bigamy is raised, which is perfectly unnecessary, and excites neither interest nor sympathy: indeed, most of the characters, both male and female, are mere marionnettes, stiff and stupid. A great deal of irrelevant comic business is also introduced, which is forced and wearisome, and in extremely bad taste. There are, however, one or two well-drawn scenes, which show that Mr. Le Fanu has power to write simply and forcibly, and to do something very much better than 'The House by the Churchyard.' The sketch of Dillon, the profligate surgeon of genius, is extremely clever, and worth the whole batch of the *dramatis personæ*.

'Taming a Shrew' is not by any means a pleasant or a probable novel. A young man, Vaughan Dacres, with a place in the Government Office of Tapes and Taxes, worth three hundred a year, falls in love with a dark, flashing, fast young lady of fashion; she declines to marry on that income, and he is fiercely indignant. The young lady engages herself to a man of fortune, who has a dreadfully tyrannical disposition, and a wonderful mesmeric power of bending people to his will. Vaughan Dacres goes to Switzerland, where he hears of something to his rival's disadvantage, and comes back to England in haste to warn Adelaide against the marriage. The rivals meet alone on the seashore, have a violent quarrel, come to blows, but are interrupted by a half-mad woman, who claims the intending bridegroom for her own husband, and reproaches him in the Crazy Jane style. Vaughan Dacres goes away, and the next morning the bridegroom is found lying in a pool of water with a bullet through his heart; and the gun of Vaughan Dacres is lying half hidden in the sand, recently discharged. They are known to have been rivals, to have met on that evening, and Adelaide is obliged to own that Dacres had come from Switzerland to try to stop the marriage. Of course, evidence is strong against Dacres. There is only the slender chance, that of finding the mad woman; and Vaughan Dacres's sister—a very well-drawn character—sets herself to try to hunt her out, after the police have been baffled. Adelaide, who loves Dacres in spite of having refused him, is in despair; the trial proceeds, the verdict is against the prisoner, who is left for execution. The best and most interesting part of the story is the devotion of Lettie Dacres to her brother, and the history of her efforts to find the only person who by any possibility could give evidence in his favour. The woman is found at the last moment, but dying; she has an interval of consciousness—makes her deposition, which is signed and witnessed, and Lettie reaches Newgate only just in time to stay the execution. All this portion is well told; but there is a great deal of vulgar smartness in the dialogues which make up the main portion of the book. Adelaide herself is an atrociously fast young woman of the worst style and taste possible; Vaughan Dacres, Vane Stanhope, and the shoal of secondary characters, are mere composition figures; and there is not sufficient strength of interest to bear the weight of three volumes. Life is too full of serious business to allow the flirtations of any young woman to occupy so much attention.

FRENCH BOOKS.

The Religion of Fools—[*La Religion des Imbéciles*, par Henri Monnier]. (Paris, Hetzel.)—This is a biting satire on the state of religion amongst the *bourgeois* and the small *bourgeoisie* of Paris. The way in which the Sacraments are understood by them is given in the shape of dramatic conversations—caricatured, it may be, but true to life and the vulgarity of stupidity and selfishness. The heathenism of a Christian country is more painful than paganism, however dark, for there is no religion in it. Whoever would see a picture of the lower classes of the *bourgeoisie* in Paris may find it in this series of "Nouvelles Scènes Populaires." There is no disrespect offered or intended to religion; Monnier only shows that vulgarity of heart degrades the most sacred things, and makes them in its own image. This new series of popular scenes is wonderful for its delineation of the class of character represented. The same qualities would bear the same features in any time or place; but in the present work they wear a French guise, given with great artistic skill and spirit.

Science et Philosophie. Par M. Aug. Laugel. (Paris, Mallet-Bachelier.)—There is both philosophy and science in this book, in the correct meaning of both terms. The philosophy is contained in the general views of the introductory chapter; the science, in the accounts of portions of modern chemistry, optics, meteorology, &c., which fill the body of the work. We give a word to this book as to one which will interest those who take it up, and which might very usefully be taken up by young readers of French.

Railways and the Credit of France—[*Les Chemins de Fer et le Crédit de France*, par G. Pougar-d'hieu]. (Paris, Jung-Treuttel.)—This a treatise on the present mode of organizing railway companies in France; pointing out the method by which the author considers they might be more cheaply and advantageously constructed; deprecating government interference; and proving how much more expensive, and at the same time unsatisfactory, government works are than those managed by private enterprise. The author endeavours to show what the resources of commercial credit are in France, and the development of which they are capable. The motto of the work tells the line of argument. "The United States abuse the use of credit; we have not yet learnt the use of it." These are words employed by M. Gautier, Under-Governor of the Bank of France. This treatise on Railroads in France is a closely-written and elaborately-argued work; but that there are great differences of opinion may be gathered from the long list of journals to whose objections the author replies at page 109. The work will have an interest for those whom it may concern; but general readers will find it entirely out of their line of reading.

Lovers of the Present Day—[*Les Amants d'Aujourd'hui*, par Arnould Fremy]. (Paris, Hetzel.)—This novel has obtained some notoriety in France: it is an attempt to write a story in the style of 'Manon Lescout'; but it lacks the indescribable grace which redeems that story from the disgust which the incidents are calculated to inspire. There was a touch of genius in the author, and of reality in the sentiment of 'Manon Lescout,' which pleaded against the objections which rose every moment; but 'Les Amants d'Aujourd'hui' is a story which only proves that the entire breach of decency and discretion is not of itself sufficient to make a story amusing. The presiding genius of the present French novels seems to be dullness. Passion, imagination, emotion, satire, insight into human nature, have all disappeared; even the morbid anatomy of human nature, under temptation of the Evil One, has given place to a deadly paralysis, an insensibility to the difference of right and wrong. There is no sensibility left; no healthful play of any of the moral perceptions; dreariness and exhaustion prevail, with no signs of a future regeneration—no germ of noble or even of natural sentiments. A nation with such a literature of fiction as that of France at the present moment ought to pray for its speedy extinction and oblivion.

Women in the Provinces—[*Les Femmes de Province*]. (Paris, Jung-Treuttel.)—France does not seem to possess any adorable Lady Teazles waiting their promotion. It would seem, at least from the testimony of novels, that in France everybody who is sprightly, and with talents to be agreeable, goes to Paris as naturally as the cream rises to the top of new milk. These sketches of 'Les Femmes de Province' are dull; the fault lies either in the fact or in the author.

Brazil as it is—[*Brésil tel qu'il est*, par Charles Expilly]. (Paris, Jung-Treuttel.)—There is some good local colouring in this book; it is half story, half statistics, but not very amusing in either.

The Wild Sports of India—[*Les Chasses Sauvages de l'Inde*, par Germain de Lagny]. (Paris, Jung-Treuttel.)—Flippant, and neither graphic nor veracious; but they have a false air of being made romantic.

L'Espagne Contemporaine, ses Progrès Moraux et Matériels au Dix-neuvième Siècle, par Fernando Garrido. (Bruxelles et Leipzig, Lacroix, Verboekhoven et Cie).—The object of 'L'Espagne Contemporaine' is to put before readers a complete picture of the resources, revenues, institutions and governmental arrangements of a country which notwithstanding the part it has played in history and the importance of its existing power, is, the writer maintains, as little known to most European readers as China or Japan. M. Garrido's work has been conscientiously performed, and the statistical information of his volume will prove of great service to historians and politicians.

The Wedding Present—[*Le Présent de Noce*, par M. Arthur Ponroy]. (Paris, Hetzel.)—This story of the 'Présent de Noce' is entirely detestable—the worst style of the modern French novel. Under pretext of being a classical story about the childhood of Homer, it gives the indecencies of scanty drapery and *poses plastiques*. It is extremely stupid, and has no interest whatever as a story and no merit as a work of art.

Young Girl's First Love—[*Le Premier Amour d'une Jeune Fille*, par Lardin et Mie d'Aghonne]. (Paris, Hetzel.)—Some English writer cynically declares that the first love of a woman can never be got at: the second and third, by dint of research, may be found, but the first never. The reason of this is, that a girl's first love is generally quite an ideal one—a hero in a book, or a man she has never spoken to. This novel turns on this ideality. A charming young girl becomes fascinated by an elderly man—a good and chivalrous gentleman, quite interesting enough to excuse the romance with which she invests him; and he shows himself so much of a gentleman when he suspects the state of the case, and works so loyally to help on a more suitable match for her, that the reader takes him into friendship, and the real attachment comes for the right persons in due time,—and it is all managed very gracefully; in an English novel it would be difficult, but the French element renders it natural, and Reine is charming. The admiring affection of her father for her mother, and the little touches of genuine human nature which are scattered throughout the book, make it very pleasant reading, and a great relief after the deluge of nightmare books.

Le Demi-Dots, par M. Audeval. (Paris, Hetzel.)—This may be translated as Fortunes not paid down, but in contingency. It is a sprightly and rather interesting novel, combined with the wonderful advantage of being a book that decent people may read without having their feelings hurt.

Conversations of Goethe with Eckerman—[*Entretiens de Goethe et d'Eckerman*—*Pensées sur la Littérature, les Mœurs et les Arts*, traduits, pour la première fois, par J. N. Charles.] (Paris, Hetzel.)—This is a good translation of a work well known in England. Eckerman loved Goethe as Boswell loved Johnson, and Goethe treated him with a great deal more courtesy. There is a pleasant account of Eckerman in the Introduction.

The Tropic Land: Scenes of Mexican Life—[*Terre Chaude: Scènes de Mœurs Mexicaines*, par Lucien Béart]. (Paris, Jung-Treuttel.)—Mexico has a special interest for Frenchmen at the present moment, and this volume will give them some idea of the country; but Frenchmen always pose them-

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salves as centres of a novel, and this gives 'La Terre Chaude' an air of false vivacity, which to an English reader is anything but attractive.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Mystery of Money Explained and Illustrated by the Monetary History of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Present Time. (Walton & Maberly.)—The writer of this absurd book states that he has been engaged in trade and banking ever since the year 1801, and that for more than forty years he has been a watchful observer of the events and changes which have taken place in the financial and political affairs of his country. Among the subjects which he discusses are Money in the time of Abraham—How Tribute was paid in the days of King Solomon—The Popularity of William Fitzosborn and Robin Hood—The Reform Movement and the Duke of Wellington—The Repeal of the Usury Laws—The Irish Famine—The Income Tax—The Deranged State of the American Currency in 1815—The Red Sea Telegraph—Mr. Van Buren's Notion of the Supremacy of the Popular Will,—and Mr. Gladstone's Newcastle Speech on the 7th of October, 1862. His Table of Contents, indeed, ranges over all subjects, and over nearly every period of the world's history; but, unfortunately, it is hardly possible to open his book without discovering that he has not yet learnt the rudiments of the science which he undertakes to explain and illustrate. If the reader is sufficiently interested in this subject to get through this brief notice, he will probably require no further proof of this statement than the fact that the author of 'The Mystery of Money Explained,' after half a century's study of the subject, sticks fast at that *pons asinorum* of currency philosophers—the price of gold in England. The fact that the value of gold in this country is not suffered to find its price according to the laws of free trade, lies, he thinks, at the root of all our monetary troubles and financial disasters; and he twists Mr. Cobden and his "friend Chevalier" with not perceiving that gold is made an exception to their "cardinal rule of commerce." In short, he cannot understand why the price of gold should be fixed, while corn, sugar and cotton are left to find their own price in the market. The answer is, that the price of gold is fixed because, unlike the price of other things, it is estimated in the same substance as the gold itself. The price of gold, in fact, means how much gold of the same standard can be obtained for it; the gold being uncoined, and the sovereigns obtained for it being coined, making no difference—as the coinage, which is in fact only a notification of the weight and fineness, is performed gratuitously. In short, a pound of gold is worth a pound of gold coin, and always must be, however scarce or however plentiful gold may become. If the author will imagine the price of sugar and corn to be in like manner estimated in sugar and corn of the same quality, he will find these commodities must also remain at the same price under every variation in their scarcity or abundance. This appears simple enough; but our explainer and illustrator of the Mystery of Money will, no doubt, shake his head.

Notes on Mexico in 1861 and 1862; Politically and Socially Considered. By Charles Lemprière. (Longman & Co.)—It might have been thought next to impossible to produce a book concerning Mexico in 1861 and 1862 which should be hard to read, the present state of curiosity and political excitement considered. But Mr. Lemprière has done so, and, what adds to the singularity of the feat, has done so in spite of his having really collected some useful information regarding that rich but misgoverned kingdom. As regards want of arrangement, our author could not be exceeded. Details of personal adventure, told with no remarkable spirit or intelligence,—statistical and historical facts,—sketches of society and manners, pale and dull as compared with those of the lively Madame Calderon de la Barca,—strictures on the Intervention question, with political papers and reports,—foot-notes concerning natural productions and unnatural superstitions, are so mixed up together, as to make the book unreadable as a heap of cuttings from different newspapers would be. This is vexa-

tious: for, as we have said, now is the time for a lively or for an instructive book on Mexico, telling us how the French are thriving there.

Hymns for the Church of England. (Longman & Co.)—There is a certain air of self-satisfaction in this collection calculated to remove any hesitation which the reviewer might feel in speaking of a work that is, doubtless, well intentioned. First, we do not like the selection: because every sacred poem, such as that one here chosen for Good Friday, No. 72, however praiseworthy as a lyric, is not a hymn. There are many similar examples in this volume, both by their length and quality unfit for congregational purposes or for private uses; unless the poem is to be read aloud, not sung. Secondly, we do not like tinkering of and tamperings with known lyrics which have passed the ordeal and have been accepted. It can be only restless bad taste which could fancy the fine old Evening Hymn mended by the substitution of "All praise to thee," in the starting line, for "Glory to thee"; and we do not envy the modesty of that man or woman who conceives his or her pen capable of adding a new verse to "The spacious firmament on high." All such devices savour of book-making; and pious book-making is pre-eminently unwise.

Bacon's Guide to American Politics; or, a Complete View of the Fundamental Principles of the National and State Governments, with the respective Powers of each. (Low & Co.)—Since "the object of this book is to give a clear and brief explanation of the political and fundamental principles of the American Government," it must be condemned as a failure. Its information is so superficial and incomplete, that it will not assist those who are acquiring the first rudiments of American politics. Its deficiencies are rendered the more conspicuous by the sterling merit of the many cheap handbooks and introductory works which have been published on the same subject during the last two years.

Memoir of the late Rev. John Baird, Minister of Yetholm, Roxburghshire; with an Account of his Labours in Reforming the Gipsy Population of that Parish. By W. Baird, M.D. (Nisbet & Co.)—This brief memoir of the good minister, who died on November 29, 1861, after striving for more than thirty years to reclaim the Yetholm Gipsies from vagrant idleness and plant within them the seeds of Christian life, contains many interesting particulars concerning the colony of tawny-visaged thieves who gave Sir Walter Scott his character of Meg Merrilles, and have for many a day roused and baffled antiquarian inquiry. The volume closes with "a list of words used by the Gipsies of Yetholm, compared with Grellman's list of the Continental Gipsy Language, and the corresponding words in Hindostane." Collectors of Gipsyana should get possession of this unpretending narrative of a zealous clergyman's almost fruitless labours.

Songs on Italy; and other Poems. By Caroline Giffard Phillipson. (Hardwicke.)—The political songs in this volume show enthusiasm in a good cause; and there is much warm, womanly sentiment in the remaining poems. It is with reluctance, therefore, that we give an unfavourable opinion of the writer's powers. Her generous and kindly impulses deserve a fresher and more powerful utterance than she affords to them. The best lines here might find their fitting place in the albums of friends, with whom the personality of the writer would lend a charm to the verse. It is otherwise with the public, which must be charmed by the verse before it can take interest in the writer.

Poems of Early and Later Years. By D. M'Corkindale. (Simpkin & Co.)—The strings of Mr. M'Corkindale's lyre vibrate to very casual impulses. The loss of a dog, the sight of a sleeping infant, the perusal of a poem, the receipt of a picture, are among the subjects that stimulate his ever-ready muse. His strains are too quickly called forth to possess much depth or volume; and even where his theme is of general interest, the shallowness that attends undue facility is very perceptible. We hope the following lines written in the Album at Mont St. Jean are no fair sample of its contents:—

Is this the spot at morn where met
Of combatants a flood;
The plains that were, ere sun had set,
Deluged with human blood?
Loved island home, whilst proud I rest
A moment, sorrow flows,
Remembering that thy bravest, best,
In thousands here repose!
Earth ne'er did see heroic dash
Like Waterloo's wild brilliant flash.

—So satisfied is the author with the last couplet, that he repeats it, with slight modifications, five times in the course of his poem. The specimen we have given will show that he is a master of that easy writing which makes very difficult reading.

Life Unfolding: a Poem for the Young. By Elizabeth Anne Campbell. (Wertheim & Co.)—'Life Unfolding' traces the various developments of Providence in sacred story, from the Patriarchs to Christ; the characters and events under review often enabling the writer to enforce a truth or to offer a devout suggestion. If an excellent purpose, earnest feeling, much good sense and a correct style, could pass for poetry—if it could dispense with emotion, fancy and original thought,—we might speak highly of the volume before us. As it is, we can only respect the intentions of the writer, and regret that the word "poem," as a part of her title, is a misnomer.

The Night Watches: and other Poems. By Alfred Ewen Fletcher. (Ward & Co.)—Our remarks on the preceding volume apply so thoroughly to this of Mr. Fletcher, that to criticize it would be to repeat them in substance. Many passages in 'The Night Watches' indicate a mind cultivated and amiable, and, except for the desire to express itself in verse, sensible also.

British Enterprise beyond the Seas; or, the Planting of Our Colonies. By J. H. Fyfe. (Nelson & Sons.)—In a style well suited to intelligent boys and girls, Mr. Fyfe tells again some of the oft-told stories of that British enterprise which has endowed Englishmen with rights of citizenship in every quarter of the globe. Mr. Fyfe's volume comes somewhat behind time. Had it appeared a few weeks earlier, we should have spoken of it favourably in our articles on the books of the "Children's Season."

Amy Thornton: or, the Curate's Daughter. By Edward Burle. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Amy Thornton, the curate's daughter, loses both father and mother, and after encountering much harsh treatment in a workhouse, and undergoing corporal chastisement from the mistress to whom she is apprenticed, works on patiently and dutifully till the advent of brighter days. The story is extremely dull, and several of its scenes offend delicacy. Mr. Burle may have sinned unconsciously, but not the less has he erred gravely.

Of Religious publications we have to mention—*Half-Hours with the Bible; or, the Children's Scripture Story-Book: an Epitome of the Histories contained in the Old and New Testament, simplified for the Use of Children, by the Author of "Happy Sundays"* (Ward & Lock).—*Hymns of Love and Praise for the Church's Year,* by the Rev. J. S. B. Monsell (Bell & Daldy).—*Sermons on the Acts of the Apostles,* by the Rev. J. H. Gurney (Rivingtons).—*A Treatise on the Romish Tenet of Auriicular Confession, wherein the Mind of the Reformed Church of England is fully shown, both in her Distinctive Teaching and Ministerial Practice, to be at utter variance with this Romish Dogma,* by the Rev. D. Ace (Westerton).—*Lines Left Out; or, Some of the Histories Left Out in "Line upon Line"* (Hatchard & Co.).—*Watch and Pray, by Newman Hall (Nisbet).*—*Bishop Ullathorne and The Rambler; Reply to Criticisms contained in "A Letter on The Rambler and Home and Foreign Review, addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of Birmingham,* by the Right Rev. Bishop Ullathorne, by R. Simpson (Williams & Norgate).—*The Duty of Giving Away a Stated Proportion of our Income,* by W. Arthur (Nisbet).—*The Duty of Laying by for Religious and Charitable Uses a Stated Proportion of Our Income,* by R. S. Candlish (Nisbet).—*On Doing what One does with One's Might,* by the Rev. J. Cumming (Nisbet).—*"Bear ye One Another's Burdens," an Address on Practical Sympathy and prompt Beneficence,* by T. Guthrie (Nisbet).—*Choral Worship; its Design and Scriptural Authority; with an Exhortation to Choristers to Live as they Sing,* by the Rev. J. W.

Hewitt (Masters).—*The Interest of a Diocese in the Restoration of its Cathedral*, by the Rev. J. W. Hewitt (Parker).—Vol. II. of *The Monthly Paper of Sunday Teaching*, (Mozley).—Vol. XXIV. of *The Monthly Packet*, (Mozley).—A volume of the *Magazine for the Young* (Mozley).—Vol. II. of *The Children's Friend* (Seely).—*Little People*, by the Author of 'The Two Mottoes' (Mozley).—*Brother and Sister; or, Margaret's Trial and the Two Temptations* (Mozley).—*The Two Cousins; or, the Story of a Week*, by H. S. E. (Wertheim).—*Made Clear at Last; or, the Story of Hannah Reade*, by H. S. E. (Wertheim).—*Three Years After: a Sequel to 'The Two Cousins'*, by H. S. E. (Wertheim).—and a Volume of *The Sunday Magazine* (Whitfield).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ada Fortescue, by the Author of 'The Dalrymple's,' 3 vols. 31/6 cl. Alcock's Capital of the Tycoon, *Three Years in Japan*, 2 vols. 42/- Baynes's *Lyra Anglicana*, new edit. 2 vols. 3/6 cl. Bellamy's *Housekeeping in the Kitchen*, 12mo. 1/ cl. Bonomi's *How to Dress Well*, 12mo. 1/ cl. Bethell's *Eyebright, a Tale from Fairy Land*, 2nd edit. sq. 3/6 cl. Better Times Coming, or More on Prophecy, 2 vols. 2/ cl. Books for the Household: *For Fathers and Mothers*, *Home Happiness*, *For Workers and Spinners*, *For Young Men*, *For Young Women*, *For Boys and Girls*, *Poetry on Home and School Life*, *The Pathway of Health*, *For Young Men and Women*, 2 vols. each 1/ cl. Booth's *Epigrams, Ancient and Modern*, 2 vols. 6/ cl. Bradshaw's *Railway Manual*, for 1863, 12mo. 10/ cl. Child's *Practical Guide to the Royal Holloway College*, by Russell, 32/- Collins's *No Name*, new edit. 3 vols. post 3vo. 31/4 cl. Consolidation Statutes, by Bigg, Companies, 1862, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Destiny of the Human Race, a Scriptural Inquiry, 2 v. cr. 8vo. 12/- Dickson's *Illustration of Bookkeeping*, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Donisthorpe's *How to Read the Books*, 12mo. 1/ cl. Evans's *Boy's First and Progressive Verse Book*, Pt. 1, 3rd ed. 2/- Fisher's *Assembly's Shorter Catechism Explained*, 23rd ed. 2/- Freeman's *History of Federal Government*, Vol. 1, 8vo. 21/ cl. Hoare's *English Roots, and the Derivation of Words*, 3rd ed. 4/6 Hippocrates, *On the Epidemic*, 12mo. 1/ cl. Jervis's *The Ionian Islands during the Present Century*, 3/6 cl. Jobson's *Australia*, with Notes on Egypt, Ceylon, &c. 3rd edit. 3/6 cl. Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, Vols. 1 & 2, 2nd edit. 8vo. 32/- Lating's *England's Mission in the East*, 3 vols. 4/6 cl. Lamb's *Novelty of English*, 2 vols. 8vo. 3/ cl. Lewis's *Dialogue on the Best Form of Government*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl. Lyell's *Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*, 8vo. 14/- Magnet Stories for Summer Days and Winter Nights, V. 5, 2/6 cl. Maze of Banking, 8vo. 2/6 cl. Paine's *Age of Reason*, 6th ed. by the Rev. F. W. Mann, 2/6 Pim's *The Gate of the Pacific*, 8vo. 18/- cl. Post-Office London Directory, small ed. 1863, royal 8vo. 15/- cl. Rask on the Longevity ascribed to the Patriarchs, cr. 8vo. 2/6 St. Olave's, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/4 cl. Sean's *Registration*, 8vo. 3/ cl. Smith's *Geographical Sketches*, post 8vo. 6 cl. Smart's *The New Theology*, edit. by his Wife, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Smith's *Principia Latina*, Pt. 3, Latin Poetry, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Smith's *J. D. Selections from Winnwood's Grain*, 2nd ed. 3/6 cl. Sutton's *Elements of Chemistry*, 12mo. 1/ cl. The Last Ten Years in New South Wales & Victoria, 18/ cl. Waddell's *29 Years in the W. Indies & Central Africa*, cr. 8vo. 10/ cl. Weisse's *Grammar of the German Language*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5/ cl. Westrop's *18 Selected Vocal Duets*, with Piano Accompaniment, 1/- Wilberforce's *Sermon*, *Times of Succession*, *Times of Revival*, 1/- Wessel's *Deafness Practically Illustrated*, 6th edit. 8vo. 6/- cl.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERY.

1, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, Feb. 2, 1863.

I had not intended to have published an account of Mr. John Taylor's recent explorations in Northern Mesopotamia and Kurdistan until the arrival in England of all the new cuneiform inscriptions, which he has been the means of bringing to light, had enabled me to do full justice to the importance of his discoveries; but as a brief notice of one of these discoveries which I communicated at a late meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society has already appeared in print, and as Mr. Fox Talbot, in his letter to the *Athenæum* of the 24th of January, has drawn attention to the subject by comparing a passage in the Annals of Sardanapalus with one of the actual monuments thus found in the country, I now deem it only due to Mr. Taylor's reputation that the nature and full extent of the labours on which he has been engaged for the last two years should be made generally known.

Mr. J. Taylor, already well known to Assyrian scholars for his successful excavation of the Proto-Chaldaean ruins, was appointed Consul at Diyarbekir at the close of 1860. In the following year he made his first excursion to the eastward, and found an extensive city in ruins, on the right bank of the Tigris, about 20 miles below Diyarbekir. The ruins covered a raised platform at least six miles in circumference, and were crowned towards the south-east corner of the inclosure by a lofty mound, about 180 feet high, the site of the ancient citadel. On the summit of this mound had stood, until lately, two slabs imbedded in the earth, and exhibiting Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions. These slabs had been thrown down the slope of the mound, and one of them had been broken, a few years back, by some ignorant

Turkish officials in search of treasure; but Mr. Taylor uncovered them at the foot of the slope, and took paper casts of portions of the inscriptions, which he forwarded to me in England. The casts were not sufficiently perfect to admit of the inscriptions being completely restored and deciphered, but still, as I found from such portions as were legible that the monuments belonged to the most flourishing period of Assyrian history, the reigns of the great Sardanapalus and his son Shalmaneser, and promised to be of much value in affording the means of verifying the annals of those monarchs, I recommended the Trustees of the British Museum to secure the slabs at once, and, further, to expend a small sum of money (500/-) in experimental excavations at the same spot, under Mr. Taylor's superintendence. Her Majesty's Government, however, to whom application to this effect was duly made, declined to admit the small sum in question into last year's Estimates, and the marbles might thus have been entirely lost to the nation had not Mr. Taylor, acting on my suggestion, and fortified by a *firman* obtained for him by Sir Henry Bulwer at Constantinople, removed the slabs before the result of the application to Government was known, and despatched them *vid Bussorah* and round the Cape of Good Hope to England. They may be expected to arrive in the course of the spring; and in the mean time the Trustees of the Museum have consented to indemnify Mr. Taylor for his outlay, and to defray the cost of the transport of the slabs to England out of the fixed sum which is yearly allotted for the purchase of Antiquities; so that these curious tablets, set up as memorials of the foreign conquests of the Assyrian kings, will, after all, be added to our national collection.

I have not been able to find in the portions of the inscriptions which have been sent to me any notice of the actual erection of the memorial tablets, so as to be able to identify positively the site where they have been discovered; but I judge from many indications of relative geography which are given in the routes of the great Sardanapalus, that the city which Mr. Taylor has found below Diyarbekir is the *Tuscha* or *Tuskan* of the inscriptions; and if this be the case, one of the slabs, now on its way to England, will be the actual monument which is described at the commencement of the second column of the Annals of Sardanapalus, in the following passage: "I made an image of my majesty on a carved slab of stone, and I wrote on it the glorious titles of my sovereignty and a record of the warlike achievements which I had performed in the country of *Nairi*, and I set it up in the city of *Tuscha*, and placed my written tablets in the citadel; and the people of Assyria who in consequence of a scarcity of food had ascended into foreign countries, i.e. the country of *Rura*, I brought them back and placed them in the city of *Tuscha* (See Brit. Mus. Series, pl. 20, lines 5-8).

The only portion, it is true, which I have been able to read from the imperfect cast of the slab of Sardanapalus now in my possession, refers not to *Tuscha*, but to the expedition which is narrated in the Annals, pl. 22. l. 86, and which was conducted against the districts around Mount *Masius*, south of the country of *Nairi* (*Matyiat*, where a memorial tablet was set up during the expedition in question, being *Mediyat*, the modern capital of *Jebel Tur*); but I think it probable that the *Nairi* campaigns are recorded at the back of the slab, and there also at the close of the record I should expect to find a notice of the erection of the monument.

The second slab found by Mr. Taylor, and also on its way to England, belongs to Shalmaneser, the son of Sardanapalus, whose annals are, as it is well known, recorded on the Nimrud Obelisk and Bulls. The portions of the inscription on this slab which I have read contain an account of the king's wars in Armenia, Mesopotamia and northern Syria, and add many new names, both of kings and countries, to those already known, besides describing the erection of two memorial tablets which are not otherwise recorded, one upon the sea of *Nairi* (Lake *Van*), and the other at the source of the river *Saludra*, which issues, it is

said, from the foot of Mount *Amanus* in northern Syria; but I can find nothing which throws a light on the locality where the monument was found, nor do I think that the *Annals* on the Obelisk contain any allusion to the erection of this particular tablet.

With respect to the identification of the site where these antiquities have been found, in classical geography, though nothing positive can be affirmed, I can offer a very reasonable conjecture. The name of *Tuscha*—if that, indeed, were the Assyrian title of the city—is not to be recognized under any possible disguise either in ancient or modern authors, and it is probable therefore that the designation was lost at a very early period. At present, the ruins are only known in the country by the name of *Kurkh*, and in this title we may trace, I think, a relic of the "Carcathiocestra" of the Greeks; at any rate the notices which are preserved of that city are sufficiently applicable, for *Carcathiocestra* was on the Tigris ("Proxima Tigris," Plin. lib. vi. p. 9), and it was the capital of *Sophene*, which extended from the Anti-Taurus to *Masius* (Strabo, lib. xi. p. 363). Moreover the name of *Carcathiocestra* appears to signify "the city of the Carchians," and *Kirikha* in the cuneiform inscriptions is a country which extends from the frontiers of *Bitan*, or Armenia, on one side, to the *Khetta*, or Hittites, on the other; or from *Betis* to the east, as far as *Edessa* to the west; so that *Kurkh* would be nearly in the centre of this long strip of territory. The place, however, would seem to have remained uninhabited since the Parthian era, for there is no trace of the name in Syriac or Armenian or Arabic authors; and so much uncertainty has thus attached to the site of *Carcathiocestra* that St. Martin and D'Anville have respectively placed it at *Miyafarikin* and at *Diyarbekir*.

A more extensive excursion which Mr. Taylor made in the same year (1861) led him from *Diyarbekir* by *Miyafarikin* to *Arzen*; thence by *Zoke* to *Sert*; along the *Bohtan* river to its junction with the Tigris at *Tille*, where there is also a fine Assyrian ruin, frequently mentioned in the inscriptions; from *Tille* by *Redhavan* (the Rhabdium of Procopius) to *Hera-Keif*; then across the Tigris by *Kefr-Joze* to *Mediyat*, and so on to *Mardin* and *Diyarbekir*. This route admits of the most copious illustration from the Assyrian inscriptions, and Mr. Taylor came upon many undoubted relics of the time of the Ninevite kings, though he found no sculptures or inscriptions above ground. His most remarkable discovery I consider to have been that of the ruins of *Kefr-Joze*, which he describes as an immense city at the northern foot of Mount *Masius*, and the great treasure-house from which the larger portion of the Greek and Parthian coins and gems current in northern Mesopotamia are procured: thus leading to the conclusion that we have at last found the site of the famous city of *Tigranocerta*, which has so long been the despair of modern geographers.

During the last autumn, Mr. Taylor has been again afoot, and has been rewarded by some discoveries of the very highest interest. On leaving *Diyarbekir*, he first visited *Egil*, which is situated to the north, on the right bank of the Tigris, some ten miles above the junction of the eastern branch, now called the *Tesbench*, and anciently the *Tsupnah*, or river of *Sophene*. For a description of the place, I now quote his letter to me of August 6th, 1862: "I have no time to give you here a detailed account of *Egil*, although it deserves one. I will only report the existence, on an isolated rock at the western end of the old castle, of a cuneiform inscription and bas-relief of an Assyrian king. Both are unfortunately nearly obliterated, the outline of the figure being alone traceable, together with faint signs of the cuneiform character. However, there is quite enough to prove the origin of the sculpture. The inscription is in a sunken niche, three inches deep and six long by four broad, and reaches up to the waist of the figure, the upper portion of which is above it, while the feet rest on the lower edge of the inscribed niche, and the letters run across the figure. The whole mountain side is burrowed with grottoes, and most of them are finished with much

greater abodes. Now inscriptions who in The E. tablets face of seventh works issue f. pl. 90, sought little from record this name (comp. Legatis and D. Assyrian the A. the loc. Teber Diyar (see E. account vicini. Mr. of T. where hollow a chasm the ag. As now comm. letter has b. which cunei. are s. inter. phica. you k. Gok. also latter miles Kork a m. from sider. Thos. a cop. much defac. paper able of an solid rock which having the g. N. to the Ann. cuted same by h. (See river is the take for the final or E. Tari exact and title other prom. letter. The in t. exit

greater care than is usual in these primitive abodes."

Now it is not easy to identify in the cuneiform inscriptions, either the town of *Egil*, or the king who must have there sculptured a memorial tablet. The *Egil* sculpture cannot represent either of the tablets of Shalmaneser, which he engraved on the face of the rock, at the sources of the Tigris, in his seventh and fifteenth years respectively; for those works were executed at the spot "where the waters issue forth" (see Layard's "Assyrian Inscriptions," pl. 90, line 71, and pl. 16, line 47), and must be sought accordingly in the hill to the south of the little *Gokcha* lake, near the high road conducting from *Kharput* to *Diyarbekir*; nor is there any record in the Annals of Sardanapalus of a work in this neighbourhood which is at all applicable. The name of *Egil*, although known to the later Greeks (compare the "Ingleine" of Pet. Patricius, *Exc. de Legat.* p. 30, and perhaps the "Acilesene" of Strabo and Ptolemy), does not certainly date from the Assyrian period; and the only place mentioned in the Annals of Sardanapalus which appears to suit the locality is *Damdamusa*, near the *Tsupnat* or *Tebenek* river, and midway between *Amida* (or *Diyarbekir*), and *Arkania*, the modern *Arghaneh* (see B.M. Ser. pl. 26, l. 105, *sqq.*); but there is no account of a memorial tablet in that immediate vicinity.

Mr. Taylor's next discovery was at the village of *Tebenek*, probably the old capital of Sophene, where he found a capacious subterranean building, hollowed out of the solid rock, and now used as a church; but there were no inscriptions to attest the age of the work.

Ascending the river to its source, Mr. Taylor now made his crowning discovery, which I will communicate in his own words, copying from his letter to me of October the 2nd, 1862:—"My tour has been unfortunately cut short by a severe fever, which I caught in an unhealthy cave copying two cuneiform inscriptions which I found there. They are small, and one is much defaced; but the site is interesting, and they may prove of some geographical value. The Tigris above *Diyarbekir* is, as you know, formed of two branches,—the *Egil*, or *Gokcha* Lake branch, and the *Tebenek Su*, called also in Keppert's map the *Uch-Gul Su*. This latter branch issues out of a cave some twelve miles north of *Sidje*, close to a village called *Korkhar*. In this cave are the inscriptions. It is a most curious spot, and the river issues forth from it, after an underground course of very considerable length, but not quite so far as the Lake *Thospitis* of the ancients. I send you herewith a copy of one of the inscriptions; the other is much longer, but, unfortunately, a good deal defaced: however, I send through Constantinople paper casts of both, and I hope they will be acceptable to you. On the top of the cave are the ruins of an old castle, with curious tanks cut into the solid rock, and also a staircase cut through the rock forming the roof of the cave, one end of which is immediately above the water, the element having been, I suppose, drawn up for the use of the garrison by buckets and ropes."

Now, Mr. Fox Talbot is quite right in referring to this spot the account which is given in the Annals of Sardanapalus of a memorial tablet executed by him at the sources of the *Tsupnat* in the same locality, with similar monuments executed by his ancestors, Tiglath-Pileser and Tiglath-Bar. (See B.M. Ser., pl. 19, l. 101, *sqq.*) That the river, indeed, which issues from the *Korkhar* cave is the *Tsupnat* of the inscriptions, although mistaken both by the Greek and Arabic geographers for the true Tigris, there cannot be a doubt. The final *t* is a mere feminine termination, as in *Purat* or *Euphrates*, *Diglat* or *Tigris*, *Aranta* or *Orontes*, *Turnat* or *Torna*, &c. The true name is *Tsupna*, exactly answering to the *Σωφηνή* of the Greeks and the *Tuphanya* of the Syrians; and the modern title which some travellers write as *Schenek* and others as *Dibeneh*, but which should really be pronounced with a dental sibilant as the initial letter, is a near reproduction of the old designation. The natural phenomena which existed at this spot in the subterranean course of the river, and its exit from a dark and gloomy cave, appear to have

given greater prominence to the source of the *Tsupnat* than to the source of the true Tigris, and to have thus caused the one to be taken for the other both by the Greeks and Arabs; for it can hardly be questioned that the remarkable descriptions of Strabo and Pliny, although applied to the Tigris, refer in reality to the cave discovered by Mr. Taylor; and the Arab account also of the dark cave at *Hilwaz* (the *Ιλλίπης* of Procopius, "De Edific." iii. 3) from whence the Tigris rose (see *Yacut*, *in voce*) is certainly intended for the same place; but the cuneiform notices of the two localities are quite distinct, and the right or western branch of the river, which rises near the *Gokcha* Lake, and thence passes by *Arghaneh* to *Egil* and *Diyarbekir*, is acknowledged in the country to be the true Tigris.

Mr. Fox Talbot's translation of the passage from the Annals of Sardanapalus referring to the tablets at the source of the *Tsupnat*, although not, I think, rigidly correct, especially in regard to the names, is sufficiently close to be adopted without cavil. It has long been known to me, and I have no doubt that the monument in the cave of *Korkhar*, of which Mr. Taylor has now furnished me with a sketch and copy, is one of the actual tablets alluded to by Sardanapalus, and that it was executed in the thirteenth century B.C. The tablet contains a figure of the king with his right arm extended and holding in his left the *Kharuth* or sceptre of dominion, and adjoining him is an inscription to the following effect: "By the Grace of *Asshur*, the Sun and *Æther*, the great Gods, my lords, I, *Tiglath-Pileser*, King of Assyria, son of *Asshur-ri-slim*, King of Assyria, who was son of *Mutaggil-Nebo*, King of Assyria, marching from the great sea of *Akhiri* (or the West, *i.e.* the Mediterranean) to the sea of *Nairi* (Lake *Van*) for the third time have invaded the country of *Nairi*." The only imperfect or doubtful word in this inscription is that which I have translated "marching," and the genealogy, which is the same as that on the *Shirgyl* cylinders, positively identifies the king as the first *Tiglath-Pileser*. The cast of the second tablet has not yet reached me, and I am unable, therefore, to say whether it belongs to *Tiglath-Bar*, the father of Sardanapalus, or to Sardanapalus himself; but I expect, if the inscription is at all legible, to find it of the latter king; and think it probable it will furnish some further illustrations of the campaign described in the latter part of the first column of the Annals. There should, however, according to the passage quoted by Mr. Fox Talbot, be a third tablet at the sources of the *Tsupnat*, and this, perhaps, will still be found in some of the dark recesses of the cave.

Mr. Taylor also discovered a Parthian or Sassanian sculptured tablet at *Boshat*, near *Halda*, in the *Silwan* district, and he had positive intelligence of some more cuneiform inscriptions near *Mosch*, which he hoped to visit in the spring. It is probable, indeed, that what he has already found is but an earnest of future discovery, for there are at least twenty tablets commemorated in the inscriptions as having been executed by the different Assyrian kings in the Kurdish mountains, and Mr. Taylor will hardly give over the search for them until he has thoroughly ransacked the country from the Persian frontier to Syria.

And now a few words on the general question of cuneiform decipherment. Mr. Fox Talbot complains with some bitterness of the continued incredulity of some of our best orientalists as to the successful interpretation of the Assyrian inscriptions; but he does not trace that incredulity to its true source. I believe myself, that with such men as Ewald, and Renan, and Cureton, the tendency to disbelief in our system of decipherment arises mainly from the importance and magnitude of the subject; for if we are in the right track the result of our researches threatens to dwarf all other branches of Oriental inquiry, and almost to supersede the hitherto cherished study of Hebrew and Arabic and Syriac literature. Mr. Fox Talbot, however, and M. Oppert are also, in some degree, themselves responsible for the result which they deprecate, owing to their want of care in distinguishing in their translations between what is certain and what is uncertain. No doubt, a very large

portion of every Assyrian inscription is now perfectly intelligible. Such portions would be read and explained and translated in the same way by Assyrian scholars, whether in England, or Ireland, or France, or Germany, and an analysis might be given, both etymological and grammatical, which would be entirely satisfactory to Semitic students; but there is also in all the Assyrian inscriptions a certain proportion of archaic forms, consisting of words and phrases borrowed from the Turanian dialects of the Proto-Chaldean Empire, which set at defiance all Semitic rules and analogies, but which are, nevertheless, usually read and translated as if they presented no linguistic difficulty. The weak point at present in Assyrian decipherment is the treatment of these archaisms. They are usually spoken of as ideographs, which, however, is a complete misnomer, and their incongruity—so offensive to Semitic scholars as, in their estimation, to discredit the whole system of interpretation—is rarely noticed. I would recommend translators to confess their entire ignorance of this branch of the subject, or to wait at any rate until the copious bilingual and trilingual vocabularies and grammatical tracts which I am now engaged in editing are available for general reference, before they attempt either to read or to explain the so-called Assyrian ideographs.

I will only add, in conclusion, that a new means of verifying our Assyrian readings is now opening out to us, which the most resolute disbelievers will hardly venture to gainsay. Having had occasion to examine the many hundreds of small "contract" tablets in the British Museum for the purpose of extracting their dates, and thus completing the Eponymous Canon which I discovered last year, I have found that a considerable number of these tablets have a memorandum in the cursive Phoenician character scratched upon their margin, intended, as it would seem, to assist the Nineveh Librarian in the arrangement of the documents. These Phoenician legends are rude and in many cases nearly illegible; but wherever I have been able to read them, I have found them to give the same names as are inscribed in the cuneiform character on the body of the tablet; the much-desired test of bilingual writing being thus at length obtained. I have not yet fully worked out this new mine of information, but I am in hopes of being able to resolve, by means of the Phoenician key, several doubtful points in the phonetic reading of Assyrian proper names, and especially to ascertain the vernacular titles of many of the gods, which are usually expressed by monograms, or which appear under the disguise of mere qualitative epithets.

H. C. RAWLINSON.

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.

St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE experiment upon Cardinal Mezzofanti's powers in Chinese conversation which Mr. Waterton, in illustration of the Cardinal's knowledge of Chinese dialects, records on the authority of the late Dr. Donaldson, is probably the same (although the accounts do not tally in all particulars) with that of which Mr. Harford, of Blaise Castle, was informed by the Cardinal himself, in 1846 ("Life of Mezzofanti," p. 224). Indeed, Mr. Waterton's statement and that of your Correspondent "W." as to Mezzofanti's acquaintance with other dialects of Chinese besides the *Whan-wha*, or *Mandarin*, are borne out by the unanimous testimony of all the *habitués* of the Propaganda, so far as the belief of non-experts in the language can be adduced as valid evidence.

I may add that, probably, the *only address in the nature of a sermon in Chinese ever spoken in Europe* was delivered by Mezzofanti, on occasion of a "Spiritual Retreat," to the Chinese students of the Propaganda. Among the autographs inserted in the new issue of the "Life" (p. 368) is a very pretty specimen of his Chinese writing.

Your readers may be interested by a later pentamer which he composed *impromptu*, in reply to a compliment addressed to him by a Chinese priest. A Roman friend sent it to me soon after the publication of the "Life." Playing upon the name "Mezzofanti," which, resolved into Chinese monosyllables, signifies "he accomplishes in silence all virtues," the visitor addressed Mezzofanti—

Hic est qui tacitus virtutes perficit omnes.
Mezzofanti, without a moment's hesitation, completed the couplet:

At semper loquitur:—perficit ergo nihil!

The line, I think, is worth preserving, if not for itself, at least as an evidence of Mezzofanti's modest simplicity, and of his own regretful consciousness of what has often been imputed to him as a fault—the little permanent account to which he had been able to turn his wonderful faculty of languages.

C. W. RUSSELL.

The estimate of Mezzofanti formed by Dr. Smith, the Bishop of Victoria, as conveyed in Mr. Waterton's letter, is in the main correct. The Cardinal was "not a very profound Chinese scholar." No other evidence of this need be required than that which Mr. Waterton himself furnishes as having fallen from the Cardinal's own lips, if he accurately reported to have said, "I put him (Dr. S.) through all the different dialects in turn, until I found out that he was talking the dialect used at the sea-coast; and then we were at our ease at once." Now, the Bishop is a very competent authority as regards the Mandarin, which he speaks with considerable fluency. This, however, is not a dialect at all, but the *universal official language* employed in every part of China, and spoken by all the authorities. I do not understand what is meant by "the dialect of the sea-coast"; there being in the district accessible to Europeans during Mezzofanti's lifetime at least three separate sea-coast dialects, so unlike one another that the inhabitants of the Kwang, Fooken and Kiang provinces can hold no oral converse together; and, I believe, Dr. Smith never pretended to a knowledge of "all the different dialects" through which he is said to have been "put" by the Cardinal, but has mainly confined his attention to the *Huan Hua* (or *Kwan Hua*), if that mode of writing pleases your Correspondent, and be thought by him more accurately to represent—which it does not—the native sound). In the immediate scene of Dr. Smith's labours two dialects prevail, known by the names of the *Pun-ti* and the *Ha Ka*: the former is the aboriginal Cantonese, the latter is the idiom introduced by emigrant settlers. Since our possession of Hong Kong, more attention has been paid to both by foreign missionaries. I do not think Mezzofanti had much, if any, knowledge of either.

B.

LES MATINÉES ROYALES.

Hanover Square, Feb. 11.

THE following may not be uninteresting to your readers:—

"Les Matinées du Roi de Prusse, écrites par Lui-même en 1764, copiées from the original Manuscript found in the Library at Sans-Souci." This is the title of the MS. copy in my possession. I will now give the history, such as I know of it.

During Napoleon's war with Prussia, a French officer is said to have found the MS. document with the above title at Sans-Souci, and gave it to Savary, Duke of Rovigo, who read it to Napoleon; Savary keeping it with great care amongst his private papers.

After Napoleon's exile to Santa Helena, Savary settled for a while at Smyrna, under the name of M. St-Raymond, residing in the house of an English merchant, Mr. C. W., allowing him to take a copy of the 'Matinées.' Mr. C. B., a relative of Mr. C. W., took a copy of the copy, and on his return to England, in 1818, offered the document to Lord Dover, who replied that it was already known to him.

The document was offered to Baron Bulow, then Prussian Ambassador in this country, who declined purchasing it, informing Mr. C. B. that if he published it, he would have him prosecuted!

In 1849, Mr. C. B. handed to me the 'Matinées' to read, expressing a wish that I should offer the MS. to the Chevalier Bunsen. This I did, but received no answer to my letter.

I now translated the 'Matinées,' and they appeared in the November number of the *United Service Magazine* for 1850. In the months of November and December of the same year, Mr. Thomas, the proprietor of the *Courrier de l'Europe*,

published in London, printed the 'Matinées' in French from my MS.

Some time in 1851, another English translation appeared in *Hogg's Instructor*, from the *Courrier de l'Europe*. In April, 1851, I wrote a letter to Mr. Hogg, telling him all I knew of the 'Matinées'; I also freely distributed copies of the 'Matinées' in English and French, to several literary men.

Whether the 'Matinées' be a "false shilling" or not, neither Carlyle, nor Pauli, whom he quotes, makes out a very good case against its genuineness; and although the German translator of Carlyle's 'History of Friedrich' gives us some curious information, still I think that a jury of literary men (not Prussians) would have doubts in regard to some of the assertions contained in his letter. In my MS. copy, the date 1764 is given as the period of the composition of the 'Matinées'; your Correspondent mentions 1756 as the date of a printed copy: however, farther on, he alludes to 1766. The letter of March 4, 1766, from Frederick's aide-de-camp, calling the 'Matinées' an *exécable écrit*, by the King's order, does not quite satisfy me that the King did not write the 'Matinées.' They were not intended for publication, but for the private perusal of his nephew, who succeeded him in 1786.

W. B.

Hampstead, Feb. 9, 1863.

Allow me to correct some more or less grave misprints that occur in my letter in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last. P. 193, col. 3, "1756" should be 1766; "Jeilius" should be *Iclius*. P. 194, col. 2, in the "shape" should be *shops*.

THE GERMAN TRANSLATOR OF CARLYLE'S
"HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH."

14, Henrietta Street, Feb. 11, 1863.

It is no part of our business to defend the opinions of any of the writers in the *Home and Foreign Review*; whenever the criticisms on them are of sufficient importance, they will doubtless do so for themselves. Our present object is, therefore, merely to protest against the impudent tone of the letter in your last number respecting the 'Matinées Royales,' recently published by us. The arguments of a writer pretending to give an opinion on a point of German history, who imagines that the *Seven Years' War* was terminated by the *Peace of Utrecht*, may surely be left to answer themselves! It cannot be expected that any Prussian will readily admit the Royal authorship of the 'Matinées,' much less that Dr. Preuss, the editor of the 'Works of Frederic the Great,' printed and published at the expense of the King of Prussia, should be unbiased in his judgment; but that one having so little claim to be heard as an authority should treat the subject of which he evidently knows so little in so offensive a style, is scarcely tolerable. If we could hope that a tithe of your readers would read the article in the *Home and Foreign Review*, which your Correspondent so entirely misrepresents, we should have taken no notice of his attack, and would only refer those who take an interest in the subject to the article in question, out of which he appears to have gathered all the *facts* which he parades, omitting or misrepresenting the arguments. As to Dr. Preuss's recent manifesto, which in several places he (probably from ignorance) mistranslates, it was evidently written before he had seen either the new edition or the article in the *Review*, and therefore cannot count for much. A new edition of 'Buffon's Correspondence' is just announced in Paris—we shall see what use the Editor has made of his correspondence with Dr. Preuss. We are, &c.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE.

THE DUOMO AT FLORENCE.

Florence, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE *Concorso* or competitive exhibition of designs for the new façade of the Duomo of Florence has been open ever since the beginning of the month. It excites a strong feeling of interest among the Italians and their foreign visitors, and endless are the discussions to which the merits of the respective drawings give rise. The *Concorso* is open to artists of all nations; and of the forty-two exhibitors, one is said to be English, one French, one Danish and

two German; a not very abundant proportion of Ultramontane talent to join with that of Italian growth in striving for the honour of completing so grandiose a monument of ancient art as Santa Maria del Fiore.

At present, of course, the authorship of the respective drawings is a secret, and they are known only by the number attached to each, although report assigns them to such or such well-known architect, with more or less semblance of truth. The Committee entrusted with the prosecution of this great work has for its President the cousin of the king, Prince Carignano. It is to depute seven of the first artists of Italy to examine the claims of the designs, and award prizes to the best three designs, of 1,800, 1,500 and 1,200 francs.

There will also be three smaller prizes of 300 francs each, the gainers of which will also have their drawings returned to them, while the Committee is to remain in possession of those which win the principal prizes, on the understanding, however, that it by no means binds itself to the execution of any one of the successful designs. Indeed, it is no easy matter to be dashed off at a heat, this putting the finishing stroke to the grand old church, and filling up the long unsightly blank wall which faces the baptistery, and stands side by side with the peerless belfry-tower. More than

one of the great men of old, the very men who designed and reared the Duomo, put their hands to the task and left it worse than incomplete. The façade has been commenced no less than three times, the first, about the year 1300, by Arnolfo, of which two nearly contemporary sketches still exist, one in the cloisters of Santa Croce, and the other in the chapel of the Spaniards in the cloisters of Santa Maria Novella. This first façade, of which a considerable portion was completed, was taken down by Giotto when employed on the completion of the cathedral, as being inferior in richness of design to the rest of the building. The second façade, designed by Giotto, was begun about 1332, and carried up nearly to the height of the western circular window. It is still to be seen represented in fresco in the first cloister of the Convent of San Marco, by Bernardino Toccetti. There are also engravings of it in the works of Nelli and Del Migliore, and in 'La Metropolitana Fiorentina Illustrata.' This façade also was taken down at a later date, when the classical restorers of the Renaissance period carried everything before them and opposed the finishing of Giotto's design. There was yet a third façade, designed by Dossio and Buontalenti; but it can hardly be said to have existed, for it scarcely rose above the foundations.

The difficulties which stand in the way of the accomplishment of this great architectural work are immense. They exist no less in the grand outlines of the design, than in making the details harmonize with the mixed character of the different parts of the building as it stands. The form of façade adopted by Arnolfo and Giotto was that of the triple-pointed gable pyramidal arranged, called by the Italian architects *tricuspidale-archiacuto*. The same form appears likewise in many of the most successful drawings exhibited, but it has serious disadvantages to meet with in the internal proportions of the church. As all may remember who have visited Santa Maria del Fiore, the height from the cornice, which takes the place of a clerestory, to the ceiling, is insignificant as compared with the majestic stature of the great arches of the nave below; and the proportions of the external gables which occupy a corresponding position in the building become necessarily dwarfed, and, as it were, tacked-on to the lower portion of the façade. Yet, on the other hand, infinite care is required to avoid detracting from the lithe elegance of the *Campanile* close at hand, by comparison with a too towering mass of façade, however well suited to the cupolas above it.

These are but a very few from among the host of conditions and obligations which the peculiar requirements of the work impose, calling for a complex adaptation rather than a reproduction or creation of a great architectural work. Many of the designs exhibited have no ordinary share of merit; and among these the drawings numbered 14, 18, 25, 29 and 35 are perhaps the most conspicuous,

Still, no public the opin advise of note remark a good to which mind is the defi tion shal be aware tively v In su reason. First the high inferior a new Fiore, the Co commi Thin commi line (1 that, n clared of mon order and the time the new do adopted monoco order and the o Son to the one of chae by ex portio selecti sion o Judge new d Croce finis which i ted to Mata in det also, of the h m the o Ma in 18 nom Zeal Adju prepa in 18 Mr. Prof Plac 'Con butio Com Fran on ' A Thu mou that

especially as regards the lower half of the façade. Still, not one seems as yet to be designated by the public voice as entirely worthy of adoption, and the opinion of not a few of those best fitted to advise on the subject speaks out in the observations published in the *Nazione*, by some gentlemen of note in the Italian literary world, from whose remarks I quote a passage or two which contain a good deal that is worthy of attention. One point to which they especially seek to direct the public mind is the consideration of what is to be done if the definitive result of the Committee's deliberation should be, that the highest prize ought not to be awarded, because not one of the designs is entirely worthy of the proposed work.

In such a case they throw out the following very reasonable suggestions:—

First. That it should be at once announced that the highest prize will not be given away, for the reasons above mentioned.

Secondly. That each of the winners of the five inferior prizes should be *commissioned* to produce a new drawing of the façade of Santa Maria del Fiore, modified and corrected, to be presented to the Committee within a year from the date of such commission.

Thirdly. That to each of the five artists thus commissioned should be promised a sum of 2,500 lire (100*l.*), to cover the necessary expenses; and that, moreover, to the one whose design shall be declared the best, over and above the promised sum of money, shall be assigned a principal share in the direction of the building.

Fourthly. That the Council of Judges, at the same time that the Committee gives commission for the new designs, shall direct whether the style to be adopted in the façade is to be the "horizontal moncuspidal" or the "pointed tricuspidal," in order that all their efforts may tend towards one and the same aim.

Some other pieces of good counsel are also offered to the Committee; such as that the execution of one of the five new designs shall necessitate no sort of change in the organic structure of the church, by enlargement, alteration or removal of any portion of it; that only one design, namely, that selected for execution, shall remain in the possession of the Committee; and that a fresh Council of Judges shall be chosen for the examination of the new designs. Meanwhile, the new façade of Santa Croce, commenced five years ago, is well-nigh finished, and it is expected that the scaffolding which hide it will ere long be removed. The structure is highly praised by such as have been admitted to see it; and it is said that the architect, Signor Matas, has admirably carried out his design both in detail and general effect. This gentleman has also, I hear, completed a design for the new façade of the Duomo of much merit, which, however, he has not seen fit to exhibit at the *Concorso* among the other drawings for the great work on hand.

TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. John Stuart Mill is about to publish a volume on "Utilitarianism."

Lieut.-Col. Fisher is preparing for publication "A Narrative of Three Years' Residence in China in 1859-1861."—Col. Sir James E. Alexander announces "Incidents of the Maori War in New Zealand in 1860."—Lieut.-Col. Carreys, Deputy-Adjutant-General in the Australian Colonies, has prepared "A Narrative of the War in New Zealand in 1860-1861." These works will be published by Mr. Bentley.

Messrs. Williams & Norgate have in the press Prof. Huxley's new work, "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature,"—Messrs. Huxley and Hawkins's "Comparative Osteology,"—Dr. Barlow's "Contributions to the Critical Study of Dante's *Divina Commedia*,"—and M. P. Barrère's "Écrivains Français."

Sir Alexander Grant has in the press a lecture on "Rome, England and India."

At the Evening Meeting of the Royal Society on Thursday last, the Prince of Wales was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Society. We believe that His Royal Highness, following the example

of his illustrious father, will attend at some coming meeting of the Society to sign his name in the Charter Book, and be formally admitted. We should hope that whenever the admission takes place, there will be a goodly muster of the Fellows to render due honour to the occasion.

The Annual *Soirée* of the Photographic Society will take place on Friday evening next, February 20th, in the Gallery of the Exhibition, Suffolk Street.

On Monday next, Mr. Cowper will bring before the House of Commons his scheme for constructing the new street in the City in connexion with the Thames Embankment. The proposed street will run from Blackfriars to the Mansion House.

The ninth part of Mr. Collier's "Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature" is a reprint of George Whetstone's very rare tract, "The Censure of a Loyal Subject." The subject is the execution of Babington, Salisbury, Tichbourne, Ballard, and ten other Roman Catholic conspirators, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sept. 20, 21, 1586; an event of the highest interest in connexion with Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, and not without importance for the readers of Bacon and Shakespeare. That conspiracy was the seed-plot of Essex's Rebellion and of the Gunpowder Treason. Of course, the outlines of the transaction have been given by Stow, Camden and others, who have been copied, more or less faithfully, by the moderns. But George Whetstone's work contains many curious details not in Stow or Camden, so that this tract is absolutely necessary to a complete historian of Elizabeth's reign. Whetstone, a poet, a captain and a patriot, was an eye-witness of the scenes which he describes; but being called away from London on active military service under Lord Leicester, he left his paper with his fellow-poet, Thomas Churchyard, who brought it out and signed the Preface.

We have only to insert the following as we receive it:—

"Drayton Terrace, Feb. 8.

"Your notice of 'Married in Haste,' last week, concludes with the words, 'and so ends the author's idea of a tale of *every-day life*.' Will you permit me to remark, that I am in no way responsible for this unfortunate sub-title, of which I was unconscious till the advertisements appeared, and it was too late to object.—Yours, &c.,

"LASCELLES WRAXALL."

Among our readers there must be some who, in their studies at Kensington, have stopped before a charming picture called "A View of St. Paul's." The painter of this work was Joseph Axe Sleep, an artist of some power, who broke down after a long struggle with poverty, and died just as he seemed about to emerge into notice and into comfort. The patron who had found him out in his obscurity died twelve months after his *protégé*, leaving by will to the National Gallery a right to make a selection from the pictures in his possession. They selected a small Hogarth, a Bergem, and this very "View of St. Paul's," which is now in the Museum. The widow and daughter of the artist, although in bad health, have starved on a little needlework and on the proceeds of the sale of a few sketches and pictures left by Mr. Sleep. An attempt is being made by Mr. W. J. Thoms, of the House of Lords, Mr. Ouvry (Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries), Mr. Woodward (Her Majesty's Librarian), Mr. John Bruce, of the Record Office, and a few other gentlemen, to raise a sum for their immediate wants. Any information which may be desired will be readily given by Mr. Bruce.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society will be held at the Society's apartments, Somerset House, on Friday next, February 20, at one o'clock; and the Annual Dinner will take place the same evening at six o'clock, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.

An autograph letter of William of Wykeham, dated 1367, has just been sold at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's, Leicester Square. It consisted of a few lines, somewhat obscurely expressed, but apparently referring to the payment of the ransom of the Duke of Bourbon as a bribe for his own appointment to the See of Winchester. It sold

for 29*l.* 10*s.* In the same sale were other literary curiosities:—a volume of Autographs of artists, authors, &c. of the present day, 16*l.* 10*s.*;—two volumes of Chinese drawings, 45*l.*;—Tyndale's Testament, 1550, 10*l.* 10*s.*;—Bible, 1549, 11*l.*;—Cranmer's Bible, 1549, 10*l.* 15*s.*;—Cranmer's Bible, the only edition printed in the reign of Queen Mary, who is said to have ordered the destruction of it, 12*l.*;—the first edition of the "Breeches" version, 11*l.*;—Clutterbuck's History of Hertford, 30*l.* 10*s.*;—Dugdale's Monasticon, in parts, 16*l.* 10*s.*;—Record of the House of Gournay, a privately-printed volume by Mr. Daniel Gurney, 16*l.*;—Sacred Hymns (set to music), 1615, 4*to.*, 8*l.* 15*s.*;—Gould's Humming Birds, in parts, 64*l.*;—Higden's Polychronicon, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, 40*l.* 1*s.*;—Marlborough Gems, 2 *vols.* (of this book one hundred copies only were printed for presents), 14*l.*;—Shakespeare's Plays, second edition, 1632, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*;—Surtees's History of Durham, 4 *vols.*, 26*l.*;—an early MS. of Dante's Inferno, Purgatorio e Paradiso, 23*l.*;—a Collection of Accounts of the Court of Leo the Tenth, with entries of payments to Raffaele and others, 20*l.* 10*s.*;—a MS. copy of Tasso's Discourse on Feminine Virtue, in the autograph of the author, twelve leaves (not complete), 2*l.* About 250 Deeds and Charters from the Surrenden Collection formed by Sir Edward Dering, temp. Car. I., realized prices varying from a few shillings to 20*l.* each.

The Bishop of Exeter has expressed an intention of presenting to the county of Cornwall his extensive theological library, on condition that a suitable building shall be provided in Truro for its reception. At a general meeting of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, it was agreed to accept the offer. A site has been selected in the town of Truro, and the purchase will shortly be completed. The Bishop has directed that a deed of gift shall be prepared forthwith.

The Correspondence which was issued from the Foreign Office on Wednesday respecting our relations with Japan mainly consists of despatches about the outrages committed on British subjects. In the midst of the voluminous papers on this subject will be found some interesting reports from the local merchants on the state of trade and commerce in Japan. Though an immense increase of commerce appears to be anticipated, many complaints are made in the merchants' letters relating to currency, credit, non-fulfilment of contracts, local obstructions in respect to boats and coolies, and interference of the Custom-house with the free action of trade. From the returns appended to these Reports we learn that English merchants have two-thirds of both the import and export trade of Japan with all foreign nations.

The opposition of the planet Mars last autumn appears to have been singularly favourable for observation, a circumstance which astronomers and physicists did not fail to take advantage of. Some of the results were laid before the Royal Society on Thursday last (12th inst.), in a paper by Prof. J. Phillips, of Oxford, and proved to be unusually interesting. With a few observations taken from other observers, a complete series has been made out, and drawings have been taken of the characteristic phenomena. The position of the planet was such that the entire circle of snow around the South Pole could be distinctly seen, and with such a well-defined edge as to have led to the conclusion that it terminates in a cliff. Owing to the position as above stated, only the glimmer of the North Polar snow was perceptible; but it is thought that (perhaps from a preponderance of water in the northern hemisphere) the North Pole is eccentric to the South Pole. The equatorial region is occupied by a broad greenish belt fringed with deep bays and inlets, which may perhaps be water. In one place it is relieved by an island, which exhibits the same ruddy colour as the hemispheres on each side of the central belt. These are the leading facts of the paper, concerning which there will be something further to be said by-and-by. The reading was followed by a discussion which was rendered the more interesting by the exhibition of

Mr. Nasmyth's effective drawing of Mars, representing the telescopic appearance on an enlarged scale. In concluding this notice we gladly remind our readers of the beautiful engravings, which may be termed portraits of Mars, which were published about two years since by Mr. Warren De La Rue.

An admirable medallion of Liebig has just been issued in Munich. The likeness is perfect. Every detail of the face is reproduced with care and fineness of workmanship incredible on so small a scale and such low relief, while the general expression is not weakened by too literal copying. English admirers of the celebrated chemist may be glad of the opportunity of procuring a cheap and portable likeness; casts of the medallion are to be had for rather less than three shillings each at Cotta's "Litterarische Anstalt."

The Expedition of Discovery despatched by the Russian Government to explore the Yenesei River, which falls into the Polar Sea between the 80th and 90th meridian, has returned to Archangel, after an unsuccessful attempt to carry out the objects of the Expedition. According to Capt. Krusenstern, progress was rendered impracticable by the immense quantities of ice, which so severely nipped one of the ships that the crew were compelled to abandon her. It is worthy of mention with reference to the above, that the Canadian papers state that an extraordinary number of Arctic birds have been seen during this winter on their way to the south.

The private correspondence between Goethe and Karl August, never published before, will soon appear in print. The present Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar has entrusted Dr. Vogel with the arrangement and publication of this correspondence, which, it is said, comprises about 600 letters, and will be ready for print in the course of the season.

A German friend, residing in London, writes:—"Friends and admirers of Emanuel Geibel in this country have felt grieved and surprised by the insinuations thrown out against the character of that poet by a Munich Correspondent. They had always known Geibel as a frank and honest man, and could not unite in their minds their personal recollections of their friend with the reproaches laid at his door. They thought the writer might have been misled by town-talk, and that, without intending to do so, he yet might have misrepresented facts. Having written to Munich on the subject, the answer which they received, and which comes from the most authentic and reliable source, shows that they were right in their suppositions. The facts, devoid of coterie feeling and personal sensitiveness, are simply these:—By the death of the late Justinus Kerner, a place had become vacant, for a poet, in the Maximilian Order. In the Chapter, of which Geibel is not only a member, but in which he is the only representative of *belles-lettres*, Eduard Mörike, the excellent Swabian poet, and Bodenstedt were proposed in the place of Kerner. Geibel, upon his conscience and conviction, voted for the Swabian, the majority voted for the Munich candidate, and the King (certainly not 'persuaded' by Geibel, although, perhaps, following Geibel's judgment, which may have appeared to him more competent than that of the other members) decided in favour of Mörike. Geibel, therefore, has done nothing but given an honest and independent vote, and this by no means in a meddling or interfering way, but in his official capacity and in duty bound. That he thinks Mörike (who, besides, is Bodenstedt's senior by fifteen years) a greater poet than Bodenstedt, (whose talents and merits at the same time he fully appreciates) is a matter of taste, and it would be more than unjust to accuse him, as of a crime, of the open avowal of his opinion. Altogether, it is thought that the fierceness of your Correspondent's attack is unjustifiable. Having allowed that attack a space in your columns, you will certainly not object to the present defence. It is, let it be repeated, a mere statement of the facts as they have really occurred."

By the sudden death of Baron Cotta, Germany has lost her Murray. The late head of the firm succeeded to his father's business in 1832, increased and extended it. Without enjoying such

a monopoly of the publishing trade, or coming in contact with such great names as his father, he distinguished himself by immense activity in and out of his business, kept his house at the head of German firms, and earned no less than seven decorations. Scarcely one of the more celebrated living authors of Germany but has been in relations with Cotta; and his name appears at the foot of more title-pages than almost any publisher since the times of Tonson and Dodsley. The history of the elder Cotta might be entitled the Romance of Bookselling. By the foundation of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in 1798,—after the plan of it had been concerted five years earlier with Schiller,—he tried a perilous experiment, but one whose later success had the most important results. Schiller's health was not equal to the work of a daily newspaper, but he edited the well-known magazine, the *Horen*, for Cotta, and thus brought the publisher into friendly relations with Goethe and Herder. Nothing has contributed more powerfully to the reputation of the house of Cotta than its editions of the German classics. As Murray is ever coupled with Byron and Moxon with Tennyson, so Cotta has at once the ancient connexion of the older race of poets and that of the new.

The *Forhandler* of the Videnskabs-Selskabets at Christiania contains a curious and interesting paper, by Prof. C. A. Holmboe, on the system of weights used in ancient Scandinavia, and its similarity to, if not identity with, a system of weights used in Southern India. He shows that when the Roman pound of twelve ounces was in use over great part of Europe, the old Scandinavian weights were, 1 mörk = 8 aurar, 1 eyrir = 3 ertugar. In this table mörk is the original of the later term *marc*; aurar is the plural of *eyrir*, and ertugar of *ertug*; in modern spelling, *öre* and *örtug*. The corresponding Indian table is as follows:—1 seer = 8 pala, 1 pala = 3 tola. The coincidence is remarkable, and not less so the fact as pointed out by Prof. Holmboe, that there is a perfect equality in the weights of the two systems. For verification of his conclusions, he gives a table of the weight of the ounce (*eyrir*, *pala*) in different countries of Europe and India, which may be consulted with advantage by those who are interested in the question; and he has endeavoured to find traces of the system of weights along the route taken by the Scandinavians in their migration from the East, which remained open as a much-frequented commercial route down to the time of the great Tartar invasion. But the result of his researches in this particular amounts to no more than that about thirty years ago a large number of silver ingots were dug up at Riazan, nearly in the centre of Russia, the average weight of which is very near that of the ancient Scandinavian mörk. And with respect to the equality of the weights, Prof. Holmboe puts forward the hypothesis that the ancestors of the Scandinavians took with them the system already established in India, in support of which he cites a list of useful articles which bear the same, or nearly the same, name in the languages of Scandinavia and of India.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES BY THE MEMBERS. NOW OPEN, AT their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling.

JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

NOW ON VIEW, TWO important PICTURES painted by the late ABRAHAM SOLOMON; also, a Choice Collection of Modern Pictures by English and French Artists, at the Gallery of Moore, M'Queen & Co., 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C.—Admission, Free.

ART EXHIBITION for the RELIEF of the LANCASHIRE DISTRESS, 6, Suffolk Street.—Open from 10 A.M. until dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

F. W. DICEY, A. L. CHETWODE, J. Hon. Secs.

NOTICE.—The GALLERY, 14, Berners Street, W., is NOW OPEN, daily, to the Public, with a Splendid EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the selected Works of the leading Artists of the day.—Admission, One Shilling.

FREDERICK BUCKSTONE, Secretary.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC.—SAMUEL HIGHLEY, F.G.S., F.C.S., &c., will exhibit every Evening, at Eight o'clock precisely, his beautiful series of MAGNIFIED and ILLUMINATED PHOTOGRAPHS which were shown with great *éclat* before the Society of Arts and the London Photographic Society in January. Programmes on Application to the Secretary.—See *Advertiser*, 1s. 2d. and 1s. (by post two stamps). Burlington Gallery, 121, Piccadilly, W.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF LONDON is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five, in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 5.—Major-Gen. Sabine, President, in the chair.—The Earl of Caithness was admitted into the Society.—The following paper was read:—"On the Embryology of *Comatula rosacea* (Link)," by Prof. W. Thomson.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 9.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—Commander W. Arthur, R.N., Commander Charles J. Bullock, Capt. J. Clayton, Capt. R. B. Pearce, R.N., Col. R. C. H. Taylor, E. Armitage, W. Broughall, R. Corbet, Antoine Gabriele, W. E. Heathfield, J. Macbride and W. H. Wyld, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.—Mr. J. A. Tinne gave some information concerning the ladies who are ascending the Nile.—Dr. Norton Shaw read a letter from Mr. S. W. Baker, dated Khartum, Dec. 12th, 1862, stating that no reliable accounts had been received of Consul Petherick's movements since he left the river; and that he (Mr. Baker) intended to sail from Khartum on the following day, Dec. 13th, for Gondokoro, and thence on to the Lake Nyana.—Mr. Galton read a paper, by Dr. Baikie, "On the Countries in the Neighbourhood of the Niger."—Mr. Spottiswoode read a paper, by Lieut. Oliver, "On Madagascar."

GEOLICAL.—Feb. 4.—Prof. A. C. Ramsay, President, in the chair.—W. Babington, Esq. and C. Le Neve Foster, Esq. were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—"On a Hyena-Den at Wookey Hole, near Wells, No. 2," by W. B. Dawkins, Esq.—"On the Discovery of Paradoxides in Britain," by J. W. Salter, Esq.—"On the Fossil Echinidae of Malta," by Dr. T. Wright; with "Notes on the Miocene Beds of the Island," by Mr. A. L. Adams.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 29.—J. Winter Jones, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—J. Ross, Esq., exhibited a MS. on vellum, formerly the property of Bardney Abbey. The last leaf offered to view a curious specimen of a chirograph.—R. T. Pritchett, Esq. exhibited some specimens of iron-work of the sixteenth century, such as rapiers, horse-muzzles, a portion of a casket, and other objects of great beauty and interest.—J. H. Parker, Esq. exhibited drawings of details of monuments of the Coronation Chair at Westminster, with remarks from W. Burges, Esq.—Mr. Parker also laid before the Society an account of a visit he had paid to the Church of St. Mary, Guildford.—W. Franks, Director, laid before the Society a description of some frescoes recently discovered at St. Albans, and which Dr. Nicolson was desirous should be examined by the Society. The Director had accordingly paid a visit to the church, and ascertained that the principal subjects represented were the Annunciation and the Crucifixion. Some of these frescoes had been very beautifully executed; but most of them were grievously injured by time.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 6.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary announced the election of thirteen new Members.—A communication by Mr. J. E. Lee, Secretary of the Caerleon Archaeological Association, was read relating to a cromlech called "Arthur's Stone," on an elevated ridge in Gowa, a peninsula south-west of Swansea, and, like the "Englishry" of Pembrokeshire, chiefly inhabited by the descendants of Flemish colonists. Mr. Lee suggested a comparison between the monuments of this class and certain natural objects, of one of which a representation was exhibited, called "earth pillars," occurring in the valleys of the Alps and in the mountain districts of India.—Mr. Tite brought under the notice of the Meeting the recent discovery of Roman relics, consisting of a small chamber, with part of a tessellated floor of coarse character, which had been brought to light in removing the foundations of the front of the India House in Leadenhall Street. The vestiges lay at a depth of nearly

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twenty feet below the level of the present street and are sufficient to prove that extensive buildings existed there in Roman times, the site being, as Mr. Tite pointed out in a carefully-detailed plan, at no great distance from the superb mosaic floor discovered in 1803 opposite the eastern end of the portico at the India House. Mr. Albert Way, who had carefully examined these remains, stated that the little chamber brought to light at so great a depth beneath the actual level of the busy haunts of the present citizens was about twelve feet square, and that part of the internal face of the wall presents remains of colouring in fresco: the mosaic, however, is of a rude character. The extensive structure of which it may probably have been a part is supposed by Mr. Tite to have stood in the line of Roman way which led from the ferry across the Thames towards the great road across Essex and to Colchester.—The Rev. E. Trollope communicated an account of discoveries of Saxon sepulchral urns, with other ornaments and reliques, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Albert Way read a short account of the ancient Register of Chertsey Abbey in the times of John de Rutherford, and the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third. This curious record had been sent for examination by Lord Clifford.—A fine old Andrea Ferrara was brought for examination by Mr. Pritchett. It is ornamented with medallions, accompanied with the name SIR FRANCISCUS DRACUS, and contains other devices appropriate to that great naval commander. In the discussion which ensued on its production, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Bernhard Smith, and other members conversant with ancient arms, expressed various opinions regarding its date.—Lord Tertiphchen sent for examination a curious watch of early and curious construction found at his seat, Calder House, North Britain. Mr. Morgan remarked that the date of the object, properly to be described as a clock-watch, is about 1650, and that it was constructed by Samuel Aspinwall.—Mr. C. Villiers Bayley exhibited a bronze-headed *marotte*, or jester's bauble, an object of very rare occurrence, probably of the fourteenth century.—Mr. J. Henderson exhibited a beautifully-enriched sceptre of oriental damascened work.—Mr. Brett exhibited several Egyptian bronzes, and a beautiful collection of gold ornaments found in Sardinia.—Mr. Waterston sent a silver-gilt ring of unusual fashion, and inscribed with the salutation AVE MARIA.—The Rev. J. F. Russell exhibited a curious MS. Cartulary in the French language; Mr. W. Burgess, a singular piece of painted linen, which formerly served as a rude substitute for arras.—The Rev. H. Scarth sent a vase of medieval green glazed pottery, and a collection of stamped pellets of lead, bearing legionary marks, and which are undoubtedly Roman.—Mr. Albert Way, having made some satisfactory observations with regard to the coming Congress of Archaeologists at Rochester in July, the Marquis Camden, K.G., said he could not leave the room without expressing his desire and willingness to further the purposes of the Institute, and the pleasure he had felt in consenting to take the part of President upon the visit of the Society to his country.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Feb. 9.—W. Tite, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—The result of the voluntary Architectural Examination, with the Report of the Hon. Secretaries of the Examiners, and of the Moderators, thereon, were read, adopted and ordered to be printed.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 5.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—R. Braithwaite, Esq. and J. B. Rowe, Esq. were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'On the Existence of Two Forms, and on their reciprocal Sexual Relation, in several Species of *Linum*', by C. Darwin, Esq.—A letter from Col. Yorke to Dr. Hooker, 'On the Spicule contained in the Wood of the Walwitschia, and the Crystals pertaining to them.'—Catalogue of the Dipterous Insects collected by Mr. Wallace in Waigou, Mysol and North Ceram, with Descriptions of New Species, by F. Weston, Esq.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 10.—W. H. Flower, Esq. in the chair.—A communication was read from

MM. Jules Verreaux and O. Des Murs, describing a new Partridge from Daouria, closely allied to *Perdix cinerea*, and proposed to be called *P. barbata*.—Papers were read by Dr. Baird, 'On New Shells collected by J. K. Lord, Esq. in British North America'; and by Mr. A. Adams, 'On the Genera and Species of *Liotima* found by him in Japan'.—Dr. P. L. Sclater pointed out the characters of a new species of *Manikin*, of the genus *Pipra*, from New Granada, which he proposed to call *Pipra leucorhoea*.—A communication was read from Mr. W. C. Hewitson, giving a list of the diurnal Lepidoptera taken in the neighbourhood of Antanarivo, in Madagascar, by Mr. Caldwell; amongst which was a very fine new insect of the genus *Diadema*, for which the name *Diadema dextrethea* was proposed.—Mr. R. Swinhoe exhibited some new and remarkable species of birds obtained by himself in the Island of Formosa.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 10.—J. R. M'Clean, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The first paper read was, 'Description of the Drainage of the Borough of Dundee', by Mr. J. Fulton.—The second paper read was 'A Description of the Sewerage and Drainage Works at Newport, Monmouthshire', by Mr. A. Williams.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 4.—E. Chadwick, Esq., C.B., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Cooking Depôts for the Working Classes recently established on self-supporting principles at Glasgow and Manchester, with Suggestions for introducing them in the Metropolis', by Mr. A. Burrell.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Feb. 3.—*Annniversary Meeting*.—The Lord Chief Baron, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members of the new Council:—Lieut.-Col. Stuart Wortley, Henry Pollock, John Cole, F. Hennal, Lord H. Gordon Lennox, M.P.; and Mr. Glaisher, as Vice-President.—The Viscountess Hawarden, and Messrs. Silverton, Austen and Wensel were elected Members of the Society.—Lieut.-Col. Stuart Wortley read a communication 'On the Taking of Instantaneous Pictures on Large Plates'.—Mr. Shadboth read a communication from Dr. Van Monckhoven 'On the Theory of the Photographic Processes'.—The Society having determined to award prize medals for the best contributions sent to the Photographic Exhibition, a report from Messrs. Durham and Fenton, who had undertaken to act as judges, was read by the Secretary, when the decisions were declared to be as follows:—1. for Portraits, Mr. Claudet; 2. for Landscapes, Mr. Bedford; 3. for Instantaneous Pictures, Lieut.-Col. Stuart Wortley; 4. for Composition Pictures, Mr. P. Robinson; 5. for Copies of Pictures or Reproductions, Mr. Thurston Thompson; 6. for best Amateur Contributions, not Instantaneous, Viscountess Hawarden.—Mr. England exhibited a simple arrangement of yellow glass for determining its powers of resistance to daylight in operating in the glass-house.—The President addressed the Meeting on the present and future prospects of the Society.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Asiatic, 2.—Bactrian Pali Inscription, Key to Bactrian Notation, Prof. Dowson.
TUES.	Royal Academy, 8.—Sculture, Prof. Westmacott.
	Horticultural, 2.—Ballot for Seeds.
	Ethnological, 8.—'Gypsies', Mr. Crawford; 'Yenadies of Chinghien', Mr. Shaw.
	Statistical, 8.—'Poor Law', 'Political Economy, University of Oxford', Rev. J. E. T. Rogers.
	Civil Engineers, 8.—'Drainage of Dundee', and 'Sewerage of Newport (Mon.)'.
	Royal Institution, 3.—'Animal Mechanics', Prof. Maxwell.
WED.	Meteorological, 7.—Council.
	Society of Arts, 8.—'Means of Promoting Growth, &c. of Cotton in India', Mr. Shaw.
	Geological, 8.—'Middle and Upper Lias, Dorset', Mr. D. C. Conolly; 'Shales and Oolite, Middle and South of England', Mr. Holl.
THURS.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemical Affinity', Dr. Frankland.
	Numismatic, 7.
	Royal Academy, 8.—'Painting', Prof. Hart.
	Library, 8.—'Acalus: Hymenoptera, East Archipelago', Mr. Smith; 'Guinea-worm (<i>Filaria medinensis</i>)', Mr. Bastian.
	Chemical, 8.
	Royal, 8.
FRI.	Antislavery, 8.
	Horticultural, 11.—Council.
	Horticultural, 2.—Electio of Fellows.
	Geological, 1.—Anniversary.
	Philological, 8.
	Royal Institution, 8.—'Recent Discoveries, Jerusalem'.
SAT.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Language', Prof. Max Müller, 2nd series.

FINE ARTS

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

NOTHING shows how much the standard of the British Institution has been degraded as the number of sentimental pictures the gallery this year contains. This proves a low order of taste in choosing, because men are not compelled to receive works of this mischievous class. F. Stone was responsible for the introduction of much of this sort of Art—wherein he was the antithesis of Leslie, a painter of sentiment. The pictures worth looking at may be noted in a few words.

Mr. J. Clark is not a brilliant painter: ever working in a low key, he does not attract the eye by the showiness of his pictures. There are, however, qualities in their execution, and, above all, in his feeling for the subjects, which are, to the expert, attractive and delightful. The fact of a hanger placing such a picture as No. 140, by this artist, below the line, shows his ignorance of Art and want of feeling for Nature. By the degraded position of this picture then, no less than the exalted places awarded to mere toys, we may, as by reflected light, discover that the hanger for this year was neither artist nor able person. Hereby we gain a glimpse into the secret which the British Institution Directors so carefully guard. That such a secret exists is in itself a wrong; with secrecy in such a case come irresponsibility and all its evils. Mr. Clark's picture is worthy of a place out of danger from scraping by crinolines, and where it can be seen. It is more complete as a design, being of a more equal character throughout than any of his former works. It tells a better story than any one of those (unless it be the well-known "Sick Child")—by adopting a key even lower than usual this seems to have been brought about. The composition is full of life and spirit. Two boys are seated on a grassy hill-side looking on to the sea. One of them plaita rustic garland, the other at his loudest sings some rustic ballad of the place; he has his face raised, and, looking upwards, he carols with boyish spirit from out of a singing heart. His hands are clasped round his knees. The theme charmingly illustrates the motto chosen, "*Auld Lang Syne*,"

We twa ha' run about the braes,
And put the gowans fine.

We should rejoice to see Mr. Clark aim at refinement in drawing, if not at finish.

A picture with the rare quality of pathos is ignominiously hung by the side of the fireplace in the middle room, much below the line of sight, in the shade, and so that its colour and handling are ruined by the near forelight, named *Pasing into the Shade*, and represents two world-worn women trudging at slow pace into the shadows of a wood that darken at every step: their feeble limbs can scarcely lift the heavy *sabots* they wear; their meagre forms not even their clumsy garments hide; their faces have no graces left to be discovered by uncouth head-dresses, but are seamed, scarred and sunken almost out of shape of womanhood. The subdued, diffused light of the wood deprives their forms of marked shadows, so that both look ghostly and fading. This work is remarkable for good qualities of tone and colour. In the last it is a little French in manner—the work of Mr. G. W. Boughton (252). Mrs. Bridell's *Gretchen* (260), a girl seated with a distaff in her hand, shows some recognition of character and dashing handling much in need of discipline. Discipline may teach the artist to draw, or refrain from showing bad drawing, as in the picture before us. The arms are ill-considered, the hands absurdly small; the figure is dislocated at the waist.

Mr. Hayllar's *Practical Joke* (283) is not only one of the best pictures here, but the best we have seen from him. The subject is that hardly credible story of Oliver the Protector having compelled Jerry White, his foolish chaplain, to marry one of his daughter's waiting-women when he was caught making love to the daughter herself. The parson so detected averred he was seeking the lady's intercession with the maid; whereupon the Protector had him married on the spot. Accepting the story at what it may be worth, Mr. Hayllar

has managed the parson's lean and shadowy figure, his confused and awkward air when the abigail is presented by Oliver, and her action, exceedingly well. The colour and aerial perspective of the carpet on the floor, difficult as these are to render satisfactorily, are worth admiring; so is the treatment of the women's dresses, both broad and solid in their way. The lady looks stagey, her expression being incredible. We do not like Oliver.—Mr. G. D. Leslie's *Lost Carkonet* (288) lacks rather sweetness and variety of tone than any other qualities to make it a charming little picture. We have the garden entrance to a manor-house in old days; behind, the house itself and its trim surroundings. A moist, bright, slow-running and full of blooming lilies, is spanned by a bridge. On this last stands a lady watching anxiously the efforts of a page to recover from the waters a lost necklace. No great matter for a picture, but prettily and completely told; the best point being the action of the lady, whose hand fingers the place where the trinket has been, missing its warmth and weight.

Having watched the signs of the times in Art-matters, we believe that a new avatar of imitation of old styles is soon to manifest itself. There are fashions of plagiarism in Art as in other things: at one time we remember Rubens and Vandyck the idols of the hour; one class since then took up Watteau and Lancret,—others Bonington, Constable, Reynolds. The Early Italian masters had an appalling run made upon them, which, if ridiculous in its extreme character, had singular value in making the glories of a marvellous school popularly known. Now, we expect, the Venetian masters are to be worshipped in turn. Mr. D. W. Wynfield is one of the devotees, with his *Young Raphael showing one of his Works to the Duchess of Urbino* (305), a picture which would merit high praise if it were originally inspired. There are in it good composition, character, tolerably sound drawing, and even pleasant colouring: rare qualities indeed, most appreciable at the British Institution. If the Bellini, or even Carpaccio, had been unknown to Mr. Wynfield, it would have been well for him. In painting, as in architecture, archaeology is not Art; imitation, merely for reproduction, is the death of Art, which lives only in individuality. In this picture, which is hung high, some of the accessory figures are cleverly designed,—witness two ladies of honour who stand behind the painter: there is some grandeur of treatment in the enthroned Duchess.

Mr. J. A. Houghton has produced one of the few humorous pictures here in *Baby's Toes* (385), a knot of children left to themselves in a sunny garden; amongst them, an inquisitive urchin has untucked the rosy toes of a cradled infant, and quaintly admires them. Over the cradle is a huge umbrella, shadowing the occupant, and giving an opportunity, if to be found nowhere else in the subject, of dealing faithfully and lovingly with colour and atmospheric truth. The artist has failed in rendering these points, and produced a false and rather heedless effect. The picture is so well and solidly done otherwise that we hope better from the painter.—Mr. J. Burr's *Village Pump* (389), a girl loitering at the flirting-place, shows considerable improvement upon that work of his we saw at the Royal Academy last year. It is artistic in handling and colour; above all, good in the rare quality of aerial tone. If the painter succeeds in eliminating the Scotch fashion of heavy treatment of the pigments, so as to get clearness as well as cleanliness in his work, we shall gain a sound artist. — In its coldness and academic success, Mr. W. Gale's *Entrance to the Holy Sepulchre* (429), a woman in a long blue robe standing before the portal, offers a remarkable contrast to the last. It is more complete than any of the artist's works we remember, having less of crudity. Mr. Gale forgot that the secret of fine colour lies in intense variety in unity when he gave us the nearly complete unity of the woman's blue dress; surely no such large mass of one colour could exist without break or change. When this painter in his practice acknowledges the truth of the above precept, he does so in excess; hence the spotty appearance, technically known as "fruity."

"in his work. Should he hit the medium, he will be happy.

Valuable landscapes are scarce this year. Mr. G. C. Stanfield pursues his cold and photographic rendering of Rhine towns. Mr. De Fleury's *Peggell Bay* (18), if thin and tiny, looks pleasant.—Mr. Ansdell's *Crossing the Moor* (20) is precisely what he has done before at least twenty times.—Mr. F. Dillon's *Sussex Farmyard* (35) shows, on the contrary, a great improvement upon his Egyptian scenes, being fresh and clear, which clearness the last needed exceedingly.—Mr. Dawson keeps his dry, sandy manner; his *Chepstow* (47) has a great deal of air and even colour, but little variety of tone or textures.—For mere execution, Mr. H. T. Scott's *Friends from the North* (55), two dried herrings, is the best thing in the Exhibition.—We have not before seen any picture by Mr. T. S. Cooper with such spirit, or even fidelity and manliness of treatment, as *Catching Wild Goats on Moel Siabod* (60) possesses. The beasts rush past us down the mountain side; their hides are finely expressed, giving hair-texture admirably. The landscape is better than usual with this artist; the high peaks above tell grandly. An excellent picture.—*Morning on Cartmel Sands* (72), Mr. J. W. Oakes, gives, a little carelessly and without much finish, with truth the reflecting surface of the wet, flat shore when the tide has gone out. The sky is good.—There is motion in the sea of Mr. J. C. Dawson's *Off Douglas, Isle of Man* (78), notwithstanding its wooliness.—*Winter* (106), by Mr. L. R. Mignot, a charming picture of snow upon a heath with its bare-limbed trees, tracing fine lines against the pale, brassy sky, and soft band of cloud, styled "the Evening Band," hanging behind. The warm hue of the pool that, barely frozen, reflects the sky, and the bluish shades that lie upon the snow in its ridges and undulations, show how well the artist has understood his theme.

VOLUNTARY EXAMINATION OF ARCHITECTS.

For some time past the zealous among architects have been urging upon their fellow-professionals the advantages that might be expected from the institution of a system of voluntary examination. These were obvious enough to some, while others—probably from apathy rather than prejudice—discountenanced the thing. The steady working of the Government Competitive Examination scheme seems, however, at last to have enabled the advocates of the like among architects to establish their point so far as to get the Royal Institute of British Architects to appoint Examiners of all candidates who choose to present themselves, voluntarily seeking an acknowledgment of proficiency from that distinguished body, which acknowledgment might afterwards be enhanced in value by a higher degree, so to say, being awarded to a class especially styled "of distinction." To the last honour the ascertained competency of the first and junior class would of course lead up.

The appointment of Examiners was made partially in compliance with a request from the Architectural Association of London, which comprises about three hundred of the younger members of the profession, after consultation with the other architectural societies in England, and, indeed, after taking the sense of those who were anxious to separate the sheep from the goats, and quash assumptions of the name of Architect by builders, surveyors and clerks of works, who had, by virtue of a brass plate on their front doors, so dignified themselves. It is hoped that in the course of a little while the public will see the impolicy, danger, and even expensiveness of employing incompetent persons, and that ultimately, the value of a certificate of competency being acknowledged, all earnest students will strive to obtain the same. In other professions the law itself demands from their practitioners submission to some examination at the hands of a qualified body of men. Such is the case in the law, medicine, surgery, church, army, navy and military engineers. Civil engineers have for some time past been under the very system of voluntary examination thus adopted from their brethren the architects. To the last, the objections that are valid against examinations in the purer and less

rigid arts of painting and sculpture do not apply, inasmuch as the examination is not so much upon matters of taste as on such executive and technical acquirements as can be readily made to pass under review. More competent men than the Examiners who initiated the practice so advocated would be hard to find. They were Messrs. A. Ashpitel, G. G. Scott and M. D. Wyatt. The examination, which is open to all British subjects, consists of the two classes before designated,—of proficient, and those who are considered worthy of "distinction." No candidate who is under thirty years of age may present himself for the higher, without having passed through the lower grade. In no respect is the examination *vivid voce*. It takes place in the last week in January, so often as there shall be five candidates for the certificates; it shall not occupy more than three days in the junior, nor three additional days in the senior class of "distinction." The first day's examination is in Drawing; the second, in Mathematics and Physics, with Professional Practice; the third day's, in Materials and Construction, with History (of the Art) and Literature. The fourth, fifth and sixth days are to be assigned to similar subjects in the like order, Languages being included on the fifth day. If fewer than six days be devoted to any examination, the Examiners are at liberty to vary the distribution of time prescribed. The Examiners are not to be less than three in number, and they shall be elected, as well as two Moderators, by the Fellows of the Institute, at the first general meeting in January. The Moderators always, and the Examiners, as far as possible, shall be members of the profession. No Examiner or Moderator shall be concerned in the examination of any candidate connected with him by any tie of relationship, tuition or business. After the third examination, the Council of the Institute shall request the Examiners to report any change desirable in the system. The papers of questions and requirements of work shall be framed, as much as possible, with direct reference to Architecture. The number of marks to be allotted shall be 10,000, of which 6,000 shall be for the class of Proficiency; the remainder for that of Distinction. Half the sum of the number of marks for each class shall pass the candidate; but he shall not be held to deserve the acknowledgment of proficiency without obtaining at least half the number of marks allotted to the divisions of Drawing and Design, Materials and Construction respectively, in addition to at least one-fifth of the number of marks allotted to each of the other divisions in that class.

The sketch-form of examination-papers suggested for use in the first case, now lying before us, seems admirably fitted to its purpose, and is not by any means too obscure or difficult. That for the class of distinction contains tougher and more insoluble elements. This is as it should be. The question, "What is an architect?" is likely to get a satisfactory answer in the hands of men such as those who have earnestly striven to have this measure of examination wisely carried out. Purely voluntary as submission to it is, there can be doubt that there consists the true value of the examination and its honorary certificate. We wish it every success, and append the names of those gentlemen who, out of nineteen submitting themselves, passed at the first examination, held on Monday last, the 9th inst.:—Messrs. D. E. Gostling, Upper Gower Street; R. O. Harris, Gloucester Place, W.; G. T. Redmayne, Ducie Street, Manchester; L. W. Ridge, Ellington Street, N.; R. P. Spiers, Upper Ebury Street; H. Stone, Great James Street, W.C.; T. H. Watson, Nottingham Place, W.; E. Wimbridge, Victoria Lodge, Hyde Park.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Meeting for the election of new Members to the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, which took place last Monday, resulted in one of those rare difficulties, "a tie." No candidate of the twenty-seven offering themselves attained the required majority of votes. The candidates between whose claims the doubtful point arose were Messrs. E. Burne Jones and E. Duncan, jun.,—the latter a son of Mr. E. Duncan, already well known as an

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artist and a member of the Society. The disappointment of both candidates is, we believe, something more than a temporary one, as, according to the rules of the Association, an election can only take place once in each year. The date for that current has now passed. It is presumed that the matter will stand over, unless some modification be made in the custom. It appears that during the fifty-eight years' existence of the Society this incident has only once before occurred. There are six vacancies to fill up; it is the custom to keep two reserved.

Mr. E. B. Stephens has received the commission to execute the memorial statue of the late Duke of Bedford at Tavistock, recently referred to in the *Athenaeum*.

The Winter Exhibition, French Gallery, Pall Mall, has received some additions of pictures. Amongst these, the following are best deserving of attention: — *Ben Venue and Portion of the Trosachs, from behind the Ardecheanochrochan* (No. 290), by Mr. Creswick, gives a pleasant glimpse into the deep pass of the lordly mountains' sides, their scanty woods and bright stream at foot; a rustic bridge spans the last. In this work there is better, because warmer and more varied, colour than the painter usually attempts. It is also less mechanical in handling of foliage than his works frequently are. — *Choice Scraps* (288), by M. E. Frère, has all the humour and apt characterization we expect from this artist; his quiet, sweet and homely colour, and, withal, the flatness of tone which is his failing. Two boys, of the peasant type we know so well and pleasantly, are busy with a cooking-pot that has held something nice; one, having possession, diligently uses a spoon, his hungry companion awaits his turn of little promise. — *Surpassing the last in tone, and more solid in representing texture*, Mr. T. E. Duverger's *Pity the Blind* (26) is a superior work. It is a street-scene, where an old man, with his daughter to lead him, are begging. Standing a little in advance, the child seems to make the appeal for both; her action, in its natural truth, is a most pathetic and subtle point of design. Better still is the air of the old man, who, with stooped shoulders and head held aside, seems as if listening for any reply to their prayer. The diffident, hopeful expression of this action is very touching.

The application of intelligence and artistic skill, especially if original without being bizarre, to the construction and design of domestic or ecclesiastical furniture is interesting to the lover of Art; accordingly we have seen with pleasure the new pulpit for Mr. Bodley's church, St. Mary's, Scarborough, that has been executed by Messrs. Morris, Marshall & Co., Red Lion Square. This is of wood, decorated with colour and skilfully-executed figures: eight of these, the Evangelists and Latin Fathers, fill panels in the front; a very beautifully-designed picture of the Annunciation the situation of the pulpit will leave visible. The choice of subject for this last is suitable for its position on a pulpit. The general ground of the work is a rich green tastefully diapered—a colour that harmonizes well with the glowing yet sober decorations that will surround it when placed. Another work by the same is a superb *dressoir*, or sideboard, for displaying plate and china, executed for Mr. C. Gurney, of Norwich. This is of polished black wood, the shelves supported by rods of the same passing up their front, the back of the same panelled with leather stamped in diaper, gilded and lacquered to a tawny hue, so as by its sober splendour to throw up admirably the lustre of silver and the cool tints of china to be placed before it. The lower or cupboard half is also of polished black wood; the handles to the doors of burnished copper, and panels of leather, as before. In shape and construction nothing can be simpler than these articles.

"Of Sculpture," writes a friend from Naples, "there is little to say. Angelini has on view a fine bust of Victor Emmanuel, which he is just about to take off to Turin; and models of a Statue of Victory, to be erected in the *Largo della Vittoria*, have this week been sent in to the Municipality."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

WELSH MUSICAL FESTIVAL on the EVE of ST. DAVID'S DAY.—At ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 29, commencing at Eight o'clock. GRAND CONCERT of WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES, for the benefit of Mr. JOHN THOMAS (Pencerdd Gwalia).—Vocalists: Miss Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru), Pencerdes, who will sing a new Patriotic Song, with Chorus, Composed by Mr. John Thomas; Miss Bassett, and Mr. L. W. Lewis (Llew Llywiau), Pencerddi. The Bassoon, Horn, and Clarinet Sections, the Organ, and the Royal Band, Queen; Mr. T. H. Wright, Mr. H. J. Trotter, Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), &c., and the United Choirs, including the Students of the Royal Academy of Music, &c., will be on the same extensive scale as hitherto. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.—So Stalls, £1.5s. Balcony, 3s.; to be made to Mr. John Thomas, 100, Great Portland Street, W. Tickets to be had of Addison & Lucas, and 20, Regent Street; Austin's Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly; and of all the principal Musicians.

SUBREY.—It was here that Tom Dibdin's drama from 'The Heart of Mid Lothian' was produced and that Mrs. Egerton created a sensation as *Madge Wildfire* for one hundred and seventy nights. That was a long run for those days, —in these the amount is more than tripled. The superior taste with which such subjects have been remodelled by the author of 'The Colleen Bawn' excites competition in every direction. It is not, however, in the elegance of the dialogue, or in the neatness of the structure, that rivalry is attempted, but in a more melo-dramatic illustration of the general argument by the addition of spectacular scenes and exaggerated situations. On Saturday Mr. Shepherd commanded an overcrowded house by the presentation of just such a drama as we have indicated. His new version of the old story is in four acts, and takes a wider range than most others. It begins, indeed, with the Porteous riots, and thus shows *Geordie Robertson* engaged in the act which afterwards rendered it difficult for him to do justice to the lassie whom he had wronged but really loved. The title of the piece is 'Effie Deans; or, the Lily of St. Leonards.' From its construction it would have been almost impossible to understand why this unfortunate young girl was imprisoned in the Tolbooth, unless pre-acquainted with Sir Walter Scott's romance. We have to wait until the close of the second act before the mist begins to clear away, nor is it fully dispersed until the remaining two have been nearly witnessed. But it is evident that no attempt has been made to place a perfect drama on the stage,—a series of startling *tableaux* formed the highest aim of the adapters; and these are found to answer the im-

mediate purpose, though scarcely a single sentence of the dialogue is intelligibly rendered. Thus the first act ends with the proceedings of the Porteous rioters and the suspension of their victim in the Tolbooth, which is in a state of conflagration at the time of the descent of the curtain. The second act opens with *Effie Deans* in prison, and proceeds with the interview of *Jeannie Deans* with *Geordie Robertson* near Muschat's Cairn and *St. Anthony's Chapel* (exceedingly well painted by Mr. Johnson), where she is preserved from perils of the melo-dramatic kind by *Madge Wildfire*. It ends with the trial-scene, which, in its main outline, resembles Mr. Boucicault's, but falls short of it in effect as well as in the refinement of the general handling. As a picture, it is placed on the boards after Mr. R. S. Lauder's painting, the particulars of which are closely copied. The third act concludes with a "sensation scene," in which a cascade, with real water, rocks and chasms, set in Mr. Charles Brew's best style, do duty; and *Geordie Robertson* delivers *Jeannie* from the fangs of *Meg Murdochson* and her crew. The fourth act consists of the interviews with the *Duke of Argyll* and the *Queen*, and the return of *Jeannie* in time to save *Effie* from the gallows, which, in very bad taste, is exhibited on the stage. Mr. Shepherd acted the Duke of Argyll; and having encountered some hisses, addressed the house in terms which, we think, he will see reason to regret, insinuating that the sibilants were sent in by a person whom he named, and whom hypothetically he denounced as "a blackguard." Mr. Shepherd need not fear that his rival's performances will ever interfere with his; their respective dramas on the same subject address two quite different classes of patrons. In one or two respects the cast at this house is good; Mr. Gourlay is the best *Laird* of Dumbiedikes, and Mr. F. Robinson as *Geordie*

Robertson is, perhaps, not to be equalled. Miss Fauncefort, as Madge Wildfire, was also satisfactory, and Miss Eburne looked Jeannie Deans admirably.

STRAND.—A new farce by Mr. Crawford Wilson has been produced here. It is entitled 'My Knuckleduster.' The allusions are, of course, to the practice of garrotting, now happily on the decline. Mr. Rogers represents a Manchester traveller lodging at Highgate, and protecting himself with the inventions that the timid are fain to patronize without knowing well how to use them properly. Anti-garotte collars, revolvers and knuckledusters, without skill and courage, are mischievous only to their owners. Our hero sits down on the collar, and suffers from its sharp points; pricks his fingers with the knuckleduster; and is alarmed at the possible explosion of the revolver. A previous tenant of his apartment returning to re-engage it, is mistaken by him for a burglar; and, as the former is under a similar impression in regard to himself, their mutual blunders amuse the audience. The trifle was received with approbation.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The late period of its production renders it inevitable to postpone till next week a notice of Mr. Balf's 'Armourer of Nantes,' which new opera was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre on Thursday night.

At Monday's *Popular Concert*, Schubert's Quintett was repeated. M. Halle was the pianist.

Mr. Morton ventures more than any other mortal English musical manager. It should make some of the fraternity who profess so much and perform so little, feel foolish to read in the "Oxford" bills of the week an announcement of the music to Gluck's 'Alceste.' Beethoven's *ballet*-music to 'Prometheus'—not one of his strongest compositions—(containing, by the way, among other movements, the melody which he employed in the last movement of his 'Eroica' Symphony, and again as a theme for pianoforte variations:)—and thus proving his predilection for it) made part of the programme of the *Crystal Palace* Concert on Saturday last. Miss Armitage, whose name is beginning to be heard of, was the lady singer,—and Madame Arabella Goddard the pianist.

Our half-promise of speaking of Mr. Haigh's chances as an oratorio singer cannot be better redeemed than by saying that, so far as we followed him in 'Elijah' yesterday week, the performance could not be considered as conclusive. After years of not careful singing, with imperfect comrades, and before audiences too easily contented, it is impossible for the most strenuous man to leap at a bound into such proficiency as the highest, most refined and most poetical union of music with declamation, unaided by action, such as Oratorio demands. We will give Mr. Haigh a twelvemonth ere a final verdict be passed, and for a good reason. He merits such forbearance. The performance of 'Elijah,' as regards chorus and orchestra, was very fine. The Hall was crowded. To judge from the sight, the quality of the public and its obvious enjoyment, and further, from a late report of its Benevolent Society, the Sacred Harmonic Society must be prospering.

The Farewell Concert of Mr. H. Phillips, which is fixed for the 25th, in addition to the interest attaching itself to his leave-taking, will also introduce two daughters of the redoubtable *basso*, a *soprano* and a *contralto*, who have studied for their profession out of England. A duett is greatly wanted at the time being, as we had occasion to point out only the other day. If these ladies supply the want, they will at once take an ascertained place in the profession.

an ascertained place in the profession.

It is said that Madle. Carlotta Patti will shortly arrive from America—under engagement to Mr. Gye. Her sister, we are assured by the Parisian Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, has tested her popularity in the most substantial manner, by demanding and gaining five times as much for singing in private as was given to her great predecessors, with whom no one pretends to compare her. It is fair, however, to recollect that so far back as the last century *La Bastardella*,

received a hundred guineas a night for singing two songs at the Pantheon in London. She, however, was a world's wonder; whereas the fever of admiration excited by Mdlle. Patti in Paris, and by Mdlle. Titien in Naples, can only be read as a sign of the decay, amounting to almost entire extinction, of the art of singing.

Mr. Mapleton has sent home a manifesto from Parma, promising that he will presently make promises of great performances for his coming opera-season; but as yet specifying nothing. It is said that Madame Czillag will this year be one of his company.

We have since last week received another "message from the sea" touching the doings of the Melbourne Philharmonic Society, which, under Mr. Charles Horsley's conductorship, seems to be assuming considerable interest and importance. "We shall perform," writes our Correspondent, "Abraham" on the 2nd of December, and as is always customary here, "Messiah" on Christmas Eve,—a performance which will so far differ from home, inasmuch as the thermometer will probably be 95° in the shade, instead of 20° below freezing point.

A glance at the Christiania Theatre reveals the existence of a life and nationality in the drama of the far North little adverted to in these latitudes. Danish plays by Herr Andersen (in German, "Mulanen" and "Mehr als Perlen und Gold"), by Herr Gostrup, "Ein nacht im Gebirge,"—Norwegian ones, Herr Goldschmidt's "Rabbi Eliezar," Herr Etlar's "Im Dynekil," Herr Björnson's "Evere" and "Hulda," are mentioned as so many indigenous works having interest and consequence.

Our Naples Correspondent writes thus:—"The national effort for the relief of those who have been victimized by the brigands has led to the project of several musical and dramatic entertainments. The orchestra of San Carlo has led the way, and invited Signor De Giosa, a successful composer well known here, to organize a concert. Responding to the call, he has arranged for the execution of the overture to M. Meyerbeer's 'Pardon,' and of a *Sinfonia*, by Signor Mercadante, known as 'Il Lamento del Bardo.' This piece derives interest from the fact that it has been composed since Mercadante became blind. M. Dumas, requested to contribute, has consented, and a *Cantata*, which was composed for Mercadante in 1860, but never executed, will be performed."

Several numbers of Haydn's "Orpheus" (as many as eleven) have been sung not long since at a concert in Munich. One of these, it may be presumed, was the melodious song "Il Pensier," better known, perhaps, in its sacred Catholic dress as "O Jesu, bone Pater," a favourite offertory with baritone and bass voices.

M. Offenbach, we hear, is engaged upon a serious opera, the story German, arranged by a French dramatist, for Vienna.

MISCELLANEA

Trade Marks, Models and Designs.—The Commercial Treaty with Belgium, which has been published this week, contains the following stipulations:—Article 16. The subjects of one of the high contracting parties shall enjoy, in the dominions of the other, the same protection as native subjects in all that relates to property in trade-marks, as well as in industrial and manufacturing patterns and models of every description. The exclusive right to make use of an industrial or manufacturing pattern or model shall not, with regard to British subjects in Belgium, and reciprocally with regard to Belgian subjects in Great Britain, have a duration longer than that fixed by the law of the country for native subjects. If the industrial or manufacturing pattern or model is open to the public in the country of origin, it cannot be made the subject of an exclusive right in the other country. The rights of subjects of one of the high contracting parties in the dominions of the other are not subject to the condition that the models or patterns shall be worked there. The present article shall not be put into operation in either country, with regard to such models or patterns, until the expiration of a year from the date of the signature of the present treaty.—Article 17.

Belgian subjects shall not have the right to claim in Great Britain exclusive property in a mark, model or pattern, unless they shall have previously complied with the regulations, if any, which are or may be in force for the deposit at London, by British subjects, of marks, models or patterns (*desseins*). Reciprocally, British subjects shall not have the right to claim in Belgium exclusive property in a mark, model or pattern, unless they shall have previously complied with the laws and regulations on those subjects which are or may be in force in Belgium.

The North Atlantic Sea-bed.—Allow me to call attention to two rather serious mistakes in Dr. Wallich's "Treatise on the North Atlantic Bed," which the value of the book itself and its authority as sent forth by the Admiralty are sure to make pernicious. At p. 109, Dr. Wallich quotes Mrs. Somerville, "Physical Geography," vol. i. p. 318, as his authority for asserting that at a depth of 20 miles sea-water is compressed to $\frac{1}{3}$ of its surface bulk. What Mrs. Somerville, however, says is, that "sea-water is reduced in bulk from 20 to 19 solid inches at a depth of 20 miles"; i.e. the compression is by $\frac{1}{3}$, not to $\frac{1}{3}$, as Dr. Wallich says. I have noticed the same mistake elsewhere made before now. The other serious error is at pp. 98, 99, where 39°.5 is given as the maximum of condensation temperature of sea-water, "after which," it is said, "it expands to 28°.5, where it freezes"; and from this fact Dr. Wallich, with many others, infers a general mean temperature of 39°.5 for the whole sea at a depth of 1,200 fathoms at the Equator, and of 750 fathoms in latitude 70°. Now 39°.5 is the maximum of condensation temperature for fresh water, and that, therefore, is the mean temperature for fresh-water lakes; but with salt water the case is different, its point of greatest condensation for temperature being very near, perhaps slightly below, its freezing point, which is 27° or 27°.5. The handiest reference I can give for these facts is the edition of 1860 (apparently the 9th) of Maury's "Physical Geology of the Sea," pp. 227, 228. B. B. W.

Bottling of Liquids.—In the *Athenæum* of the 10th ult. is a letter by Mr. Dircks, proposing a novel and ingenious method for bottling milk, &c. I beg leave to suggest a less complicated method for the same purpose. I would use carbonic acid gas only, and not any nitrogen gas. Carbonic acid gas is heavier than our atmosphere. Every one who has attended a course of chemical lectures has seen the experiment of the pouring of the latter (CO_2) from one beaker into another, and the demonstration of its being received by the extinguishment of a lighted taper. In place, then, of inverting the bottle,—a process requiring a trough, and the insertion of a finger in the milk,—I would propose to place the bottle containing milk in a standing position, and to displace the atmosphere contained in the neck of the bottle by carbonic acid gas, and then, of course, to cork immediately without moving the bottle. A common generating bottle, a couple of pieces of marble and some dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, are all the apparatus necessary. No valve is required to the bottle-tube; for once that the air in the generating bottle has been displaced by the evolved carbonic acid gas, air cannot again enter as long as the process is continued.

RICHARD EPPS.

Population of Algiers.—According to the statistical tables of the "Bureau des Longitudes," up to the 31st of December, 1861, Algiers had a European population of 205,888 souls, which shows an increase of 11,183 heads within the last three years, compared with the census of 1858 of the same date. In the course of the year 1861, 1,885 marriages, 8,227 births and 5,850 deaths took place in Algiers. Among the births were 7,072 legitimate, 671 recognized and 419 illegitimate born. The proportion of deaths was 1,603 men, 881 women and 3,366 children. Compared with the statistics of Paris, Algiers has less marriages, the number of births is larger and that of deaths smaller than in the twenty arrondissements of the capital.

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